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No. 891. Vol. L.

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MAY 15, 1897.

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# he Chemist & Druggi

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

I sinesses Wanted
I sinesses for Disposal
I mises to Let
I ction Sales

### ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN:

For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted

### TE CIRCULATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT THIS WEEK EXCEEDS 14,000.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE CIRCULATION OF . . .

## CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

NEXT WEEK, MAY 22, 1897.

### WILL EXCEED

This to say, it will comprise the entire Drug Trade of the United Kingdom, and will, besides, extend to the whole of the Foreign Circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Take advantage of it by advertising your wants.

If you want a Business, or wish to sell one;

If you have a Situation vacant, or wish a Situation,

You cannot do better than advertise in this Supplement.

A ertisements received by the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., NOT LATER than THURSDAY, May 20, at 5 p.m.; but send earlier if you can.

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

### CO., MESSRS. ORRIDGE & 32 LUDGATE HILL,

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PtcHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.
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-£1.200.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Business, Retail and Disple us; returns present rate £1,200; the shop is handsomely fitted and stocked; modern house, on lease; price about £900.—£0.000.—LONDON (Suburb).—Dispensing and Retail Business, wituated in principal thoroughfare; returns, present rate, about £1,000 yly. with good profits; commodious residence and small garden; price al £800.

-£650.—ALDGATE (near).— Old-established Bu-iness, situate in main thoroughfare; returns under manager £650; the shop is well fil and stocked; good house, private entrance; offer wanted.

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-£1,000.—LONDON, N.E. - Old-established Business; Retail, Prescing, and Dispensing, with very good proprietary trade; returns £1,000; no roft £350; the shop is well fitted and stocked; price about £750.

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-£400.—LONDON, S.E. (death vacancy).—Old-established Business, sitte in market locality; returns present rate £400; can be largely it assed by an energetic man; good house, on long lease; about £300 red.

8.—£1,000.— SOUTH OF ENGLAND.— First-class Family and Dispensing Business; returns exceed £1,000 yearly, with good profits; well-fitted shop and good stock; capital residence, held on lease; price £900.

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13.-£500.-BOURNEMOUTH (near).-Illness cause of sale; old-established Business; Dispeusing and Retail; returns present rate £500 yearly; has returned £1,000; the business is situate in the High Street; commanding position; price, valuation of stock and fixtures.

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accounts: in present hands about half a century; younger man would find plenty of scope; good market town; large residence. £750 returns.—LANCS.—Light General Retail, in principal street of large manufacturing town; large, well fitted, and attractive; now curried on as a Branch; valuation about £350. £1,100 returns.—MIDLANDS.—Good-class Family Retail, in improving market town; good sale of own specialities; price about £850. £620 returns.—STAFFS (Death vacancy).—Old-establi-hed concern; excellent position for up-to-date trade; energetic man could double returns at once; good house; price £500.

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8.—YORKSHIRE. Light Retail and Prescribing Business: returns £400 under management; principal would do £600 at once; price valnation of stock and fixtures. £200 to £300.

9.—LONDON W. (Subnrb).—Licht Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £400; net profit £450; same hands many years; good house; shop well fitted and stocked; price £1,000.

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £4100; evekly, can do £10; rent £40, let off part; good house; price only £65.

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3.—BIRMINGHAM.—Drug-store; sell everything connected with Drug-trade; long lease, at nominal rent; net profit £300; price £600 valuation

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CARDIFF or Bristol.—Wanted to purchase a Chemist's and Druggi Business, in or near Cardiff or Bristol. State where situated, low price, rent, if any lease, class of trade, how long established, size of hor and fullest particulars, to "Bixer," (119/18), Office of The Chemist I Druggist, 42 Caunon Street, E.O.

WANTED, small gennine London, Suhurban or Country Business, turning about £400 a year; price about £200 or £250; must good house attached, and low rent; objection to branch from business same town; no agents. "Western" (116/22), Office of The Chemist A DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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ONDON, S.W.—£65: a rapidly-increasing Business in main road, S.W. district; open a few months only: 1 ow doing £4 10s. weekly; fittle Retail and Prescribing: compelled to sell at once; satisfactory son; good honse; rent £40: £30 is let off to weekly tenant; a gennine gain for beginner. "Chemist," 184 Bridge Road, Battersea, S.W.

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A NY gentleman seeking a bona-fide Country Drug Business, who is qualified, experie eed in Extracting and Prescribing, and will furnish references, can have particulars of an exceptionally good one for immediate disposal; last year's profits £257 ret; all light-class Retail, own specialities, Prescribing and Dental work; thoroughly established, steady trade, roomy house, delightful surroundings; large district and so pe; expenses light; few patents, short hours; price £500, £150 could remain; North-west county. "Safety" (119/23), c/o Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

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Chemist holding Dental registration, and possessing sound reterences, in Branch doing £700 to £800 under Manager, and offering eplendid opening for Dentistry; modern mahegany-fitted pharmacy; good hones; centre large seaport; artisan trade; sole ownership on equitable terms at end of partnership; must be a pushing, capable man. Apply, 118,6, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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A PPRENTICE.—Vacancy arises in good-class up-to-date Pharmacy for a well-educated youth; closed part of the day on Thursdays no Sunday duty; superior home; indoors moderate premium, outdoors no premium; also an Improver; London, [N.E. Address, "Chemist," Horn-castle's, 61 Cheapside, E.C.

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J. BRETT, of Leicester, is instructed to Sell by Tender, in one lot, as a going coucern, the old-established Business well known as LEGGETT'S DRUG STORES, at 95 Bouler Street, Liverpool, including Stock and Fixtures at a small branch, 87 Farnworth Street, the property of W. J. Leggett, who is leaving Liverpool. It is a Light-class Retail and Prescribing Business, with own Specialities, and exceedingly profit ble. The shop is a corner, with large plate-glass window, in a good thoroughfare and thickly-populated neighbourhood, near the outskirts of the city, with plenty of scope for improvement, as the neighbourhood is still uncreasing. The house consists of 8 rooms, including 2 rooms next to shop, with all conveniences for a family. The rent is £31 per annum (clear), can be had on lease if desired. The last stocktaking amounted to about £140. The present is an unusual opportunity of acquiring a steady-going business (conducted on modern lines) at a sacrifice. Particulars of returns, &c. may be had from the Propri-tor, or F. J. Brutt. There is an excellent opportunity for Dentistry. The Vendor does not bing himself to accept the lowest or any tender, but as he is leaving Liverpool no reasonable offer the lowest or any tender, but as he is leaving Liverpool no reasonable offer will be refused.

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O Chemi ts and others - Bijou open Surgery to be Lct with residence, 1 in West-end main road; prominent front; most suitable to Chemists and Drug Store; the rent is very low, and small premium asked. Call before 12 or after 6 at 173 Westbourne Grove, W., or by appointment in the afternoon; he are the afternoon; no card.

## SITUATIONS OPE

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BARNSLEY.—Wanted, Manager for Mixed Retail, Wines, Spirits, and Tobacco; registered; energetic, obliging, and trustworthy in every way; married; one desirous of purchasing a very old-established business preferred. Apply, stating experience, age, salary required, also enclosing references and photo, to J. L. P. Hollingworth, Chemist, 2t New Street Barnsley.

BEDFORD—Assistant, accustomed to routine of good-class Retail and Dispensing business; age not under 21. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary required, &c., to John Ekins, High Street, Bedford.

**BETTWS-Y-COED** (North Wales).—A qualified Assistant; one with knowledge of Welsh preferred; state age, height, and all particulars. Apply, R. Parry, Ohemist, Bettws-y-Coed.

BRIDGWATER.—Active Junior required at once; Light Retail and Dispensing. Send full particulars, salary required (indoors), and photo (which will be returned), to Bouchier, 67, 69, 71 Eastover, Bridg-

BCCKINGHAM.—Messrs Sirett & Son, Buckingham, have a vacancy for a Junior Assistant, accustomed to Agricultural and goodclass Family business, and able to Extract Teeth; applicants must state aga, height, salary required, and enclose photograph, which will be returned; no Suoday duty, comfortable home.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Wanted, for 3 weeks, commencing June 3, a Dispenser and Bookkeeper, for a firm of Surgeons. Apply, in first instance, staring age, salary required, &c., to Mr. Sage, Nelson Street, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent.

CARNARVON.—Wanted, an Assistant, with a koowledge of the Welsh language. Apply, with particulars, to W. Lloyd, 26 High Street, Carnarvon, North Wales.

CHINA.—A thoroughly competent Assistant, accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Retail; not over 30 years of age; 4 years' agreemeot; passage paid out and home. Address, "China," c/o A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), 8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.O.

ARLINGTON.—Wanted, a qualified (Major or Minor) Manager-Assistant for high-class Drug Store; must possess good business qualities, and be of gentlemanly appearance and address; must be active and obli-ing. Apply, with reference and photo, and state salary required, to A. T. Nicholson, 29 Langholm Crescent, Darlington.

DROYLSDEN.—Wanted at once, a smart man as Assistant to tal occasional charge; good Prescriper essential; one used to putting stock, and not afraid of work; permaoency for honest, obliging, a reliable man; no Sunday dnty. Apply, with full particular, stain whether married, and salary required, to U. H. Griffiths, Droyleden.

EXETER.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; quick Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, stating age, height, reference (and enclose photo Milton & Sou, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 265 High Street, Exeter.

CLOUCESTER—Wanted, Junior; indoors; Light Retail and D pensing; half-holiday weekly; must be good counterman at capable of taking charge occasionally. Apply, stating, age, helge experience, and salary required, and calcosing photo (to be returned Wells, 31 Lower Barton Street, Gloucester.

CUILDFORD.—A reliable, qualified Assistant (indoors) in a got class Dispensing and Family business. Apply, with full particular Waller Martin, 68 High Street, Guildford.

Hull Drug Co. (Lim), 34 Whitefriargate, Hull.

HULL.—Wanted, qualified indoor Assistant, about 24, accustomed nrsc-class Retail and Dispensing business; two kept; short hon Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references, to Metcalfe Son, Pharmacists, Whitefriargate, Hull.

JERSEY.—Wanted, for one month, early in Juoe, reliable Assistant take charge; Dispensing and Light Retail; would suit invalide French an advantage. Full particulars and terms (indoors), together wireferences, replied to per return. Walden, Ohemist, Jersey.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Branch-manager for good Mixed busines with furniture to live on premises preferred; good house, pleasant situated; easy hours; no Sunday or Bank-holiday duty. State fully good Prescriber, Tooth-extractor, age, height, salary (with rent free), who disengaged, if married what family, references, experience, qualificatio enclose carte, to Griffin, Ohemist, Kidderminster.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, an assistant, about 22, for store trade, to lining only those with good references need apply. State usual paticulars and salary required, to 26 Croysland Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, an Assistant, about 26, accustomed to Dipensing, Prescribing, and medium class Kerali; salary £50. Addres with references and particulars, J. W. Tattersali, Oazneau Street, Liverpoo

OND JN.-Wanted, Manager, West end Branch. Apply, P. C. Bake 174 Victoria Street, S.W.

ONDON.—As Dispenser; wanted, at once, qualified mnn accustome to quick Cash business; also a smart Junior. Apply, Lewls (Burrows (Limited), 22 and 24 Great Portland Street, W.

ONDON.—An Assistant, accustomed to good-class business; must I a neat and accurate Dispenser; part-time man treated with; eardistance to Bloomsbury Square. Apply, 118/19, Office of THECHEMIST AN DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

CONDON (West End)—At once, reliab'e Junior Assistant, with goo references; aged about 21; ample time for study; country one preferred. Send full particulars as to wage, height, salary required, liputo an reference, indoors, Burgess, 12 Foubert's Place, Regent's Street, W.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Assistant (in loors) wanted at once; abstaint preferred. Apply, with full particulars of age, experience, salar required, &c., to Barton Dell, 148 King Stre-t, Hammersmith, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted a competent Assistant for good Dispensit and Retail, about 23. Apply after 6 P.M., Thomas Greenish, 20 Ne Street, Dorset Square, London, N.W.

CONDON, S.E.—Wanted, for Light Retail and Dispensing business, Qua'ified Assistant; only one kept; easy hours, no Sunday dat Apply at 56 Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood, S.E.

LONDON, N.E.—An Assistant (indoors), steady and of good address half-day holiday Saturdays; 2 kept. Apply, with full particula and salary required, to W. Sharman, 247 Mare Street, London, N.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Messrs, Hairsine & Oo, 47 Haymarket, S.W., have a vacancy for a qualified Assistant, about 24 years of age, and accutomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; applicants will please stanged particulars. usual particulars.

ONDON W.—Smart, inte'ligent Counterman wanted at once. Appl Goss (Limited), 201 Regeut Street, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

ALVERN LINK.—Wanted, an Assistant, Minor qualification, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; able to extract teeth particle; indoors. Apply, stating age and salary required, to C. J. Boorma Malyon, Link.

ARGATE.—Wanted, immediately, a Junior, to assist Dispensing keep stock and accounts. Give full particulars of experience, 86 height, salary expected, and enclose carte, to D. T. Evaus, The Parad

### RETAIL-continued.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—Wauted, in a few weeks, an active, pushing, qualified man for a new cash husiness. State usual particulars to 120/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Counterman. Address, stating are, experience, references, and salary required, with photo, to J. & J. Thompson & Co., Lim., 192 Mancbester Street, Oldham.

PAIGNTON (Devon).—Immediately, qualified Assistant in Dispensing and Light Retail business: knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to Sarson, Central Pharmacy.

**PLYMOUTH.**—Immediately, Qualified Assistant (indoors); must be good Counterman and Tooth Extractor. Apply, stating age, height, references, if abstailer, salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned), J. F., 40 King Street, Plymouth.

pontypool.—In Light Mixel business; smart Assistant wanted: aged about 23: another kept; no Sunday duty; live in; apartments provided outdoor; a permanentiand steady man only required. Apply, with c.d.v., references, &c., to E. B. Ford, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Pontypool

**READING.**—Senior Assistant wanted; qualified. Apply, stating full particulars, salary required, &c., to F. Tunhridge, Castle Street, Reading. Applications not replied to within 3 days may be considered declined.

REDHILL.—Junior Assistant required; one having recently completed his apprenticesbip; knowledge of Photography preferred, but not indispensable; active and reliable. State age, height, salary, reference and photo (to be returned), to Fowler, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Redhirl, Surrey.

**SEACOMBE.** Wanted, a Junior Improver or Turnover Apprentice, about 18, in a Light Retail and Dispensing husiness; time allowed for recreation and attending Liverpool School of Pharmacy. Apply, stating age, height, salary expected, with reference, also photo, to Hinkley, Seacombe, Liverpool.

OUTH AFRICA.—Assistants (qualified or unqualified) open to accept situations in this rapidly rising Colony, should apply to B. G. Lennon & Co. (Limited), 75 Leadenhall Street, Loudon; applicants should he of sound health and not over 30 years of age.

SOUTH COAST.—Assistant, about 22 or 23; must be of gentlemanly manners and address, accustomed to Dispensing and good-class trade; indoors; could arrange time for study if desired. Apply, with full particulars, 119/11, Office of The OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannou Street, E.C.

SUTTON.—Wanted, an indoor Assistant, well up in Retail; good references indispensable; comfortable home. Please state all particulars, age, experience, &c.. to F. P. Frost, Chemist, Sutton, Surrey.

TROWBRIDGE.—Immediately, qualified Assistant, aged about 24; short hours: no Sunday work; comfortable home. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to C. T. H., 16 Fore Street.

Watton, Norfolk.—Assistant wanted, either in or outdoor; to a man used to a Mixed country business this might be a permanency. Apply, Vincent, Wattou, Norfolk.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Junior Assistant, indoors, of good address, abstainer; accustomed to Country trade; character must bear strict investigation. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, when at liberty, with references, to Fleening & Son. Pharmaceutical Chemists, Wolverhampton. Applications not answered within three days declined.

COMPETENT Assistant, not necessarily qualified, for good class Cash business; only gentlemen with unexceptionable references need apply. "Competent," c/o F. Newbery & Sons, 1 King Edward Street, London, E.O.

JUNIOR and Improver required at once, for season or longer; one accustomed to a good-class Retail and Dispensing business: indoors; State full particulars, 120/31, Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CLD-ESTABLISHED firm, select business (own Specialities largely, and Dispensing), requires Assistant; outdoors; single; not under 24; not necessarily qualified; must be gentlemanly, punctual, and well able to push own specialities, or uo good at all. Send particulars, height, age, salary required, and references, with portrait (returnable), to Box 142, Post Office, Bradford.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for good-class Cash business; references must bear careful investigation. Apply, with full particulars, to "Registered," c/o Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umuey, 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

WANTED at once, good Junior, active and obliging; must be well recommended. Full particulars to Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, London.

WANTED, smart, industrious Junior; prospective situatiou; also one for Warehouse experience with Brauch shops; outdoors. Hulme & Co., Chewist, Nottingham.

### WHOLESALE.

CLASGOW.—A thoroughly steady, smart, and experienced man wanted to attend to the pricing, checking, and sending out of Wholesale Drug orders and to undertake the supervision of 3 hands; wages about 30s, per week. Apply, giving particulars, and stating age, to 118/7, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, E.C.—Wanted, by a Wholesale Drug House in the City, a competent Junior with knowledge of both Wets and Drys; permanency to suitable man. Apply, stating age, references, and salary expected, to R. D. (118/24), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street. E.O.

A GENTS wanted, for the Sale of a well-known high-class Toilet Speciality sold by Perfumers, Chemists, and Drapery Houses; only well recommended pushing agents need apply. Box 11,557, c/o C. A. G. Browne, 145 Fleet Street, E.C.

WELL-EDUCATED Pbarmacist, with good scientific attainments, who has taken the lead in first class houses, is wauted for an appointment in a Manufacturing Department: the prospects are excellent, and previous Wholesale excerience, though desirable is not indispensable. Apply by letter, with full particulars of age, outlifications, experience, and salary required, to A., c'o Fox's, 60 Fore Street, E.O.

CENERAL Manager wanted, to organise and administer a large business, with thorough commercial experience; able to control large staff of employés and workmen, with good connection with Stores, Grocers, Obemists, &c. Apply, by letter only in first instance, stating age, references, experience, and salary required, to Secretary, Aërators (Limited), Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

TRAVELLERS wanted, to call on Chemists, to push much-wanted specialities; Inheral commission to good men. Apply by letter, Peat Industriee Syndicate (Limited), 15 Walbrook, E.C.

TRAVELLER required, by a provincial house, to call upon Surgeons, Chemists, and Confectioners in South Wales; would be required to reside in Cardiff. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, and enclose carte, to 119/2, Office of The Chemist and Dauggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED. Traveller, with oue other commission, to call on Chemists in London and Suhurbs, with line of Perfumery and Sundries, aged about 25. Apply, E. M. C. (121/22), Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

### **BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

To Students. - Board and Residence at a Chemist's in the W.C. district: terms very moderate, and can be reduced by part-time engagement. For further particulars, address A. H., c'o White & Co., 36 King Street, Covent Garden, W.O.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

### RETAIL.

PART-TIME; Loudon; Major; 21. Hopkins, 127, St. George's Road, Southwark.

**COUM** (31); diseugaged till 26th inst. Jones, 152 Camberwell Road, S.E.

AS Assistant; outdoors; unqualified. Address, "Homo," 2 Kingsmead Terrace, Bath.

JUNIOR; Manchester or district. Cooling, 1 Delauney's Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.

JUNIOR: 20: 5 years with leading northern house. Hay, Ford, Northumberland.

A SSISTANT: 22; part-time or time for study. Snowden, Granby Place, Scarborough.

GOOD all-round quick trade; in or out; disengaged; 44. D., Pearce's, Chemist, Edmonton.

JUNIOR; 18: outdoors; London or large town. Masou, c/o Mr. Loveridge, Faringdon.

A S Assistant, with time for study; 25; 8 years' experience. W. H. Evaus, 1 Lion Terrace, Cardigan.

## SITUATIONS WANTED CONTP

### RETAIL-continued.

HALF-DAY engagement desired from 2.30; qualified; aged 43. C. M., 347 Green Lanes, N.

OCUM or permanent; disengaged; aged 29; good Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

DISENGAGED. June 10; unqualified; 12 years' experience. Wilson, 124 High Street, Tonhridge.

OCUM-TENENS; experienced Dispenser and Bookkeeper. "Omega," 28 Outram Street, Darlington.

**JUNIOR**; 6 years' experience; disengaged. Weale, 7 Worcester Street West, Brynmawr, Breconshire.

JUNIOR: 22: tall; Dispensing experience, Photography; London. Rees, 13 Walter's Road, Swansea.

A SSISTANT; 24; London experience; good references; Store trade. D. J. P., 25 Church Street, Blaiua.

**LOCUM**; qualified; first-class West-end experience, "Chemist," 1 Church Street, Lissou Grove, N.W.

A SSISTANT: aged 27; good Counterman; nnqualified. "Dulcio," 3 Roduey Place, Walworth, London.

OCUM (29): disengaged from 17th inst.; abstainer; qualified. Williams, 152 Camberwell Road, S.E.

OCUM or Temporary; experienced; 26; obliging, energetic, "Locum," 17 Ramsden Terrace, Leeds.

MANAGER or Assistant, with view to early purchase; capital £700 to £1,000. X., 27 The Grove, Reading.

BRANCH-MANAGER (reside premises) or ontdoor Assistant; Minor; 28. "Radix," Heckington, Linc.

TEMPORARY or Manager; 28; qualified; best experience. "Ex. tractor," 16 Courtnell Street, Bayswater, W.

QUALIFIED; 23; 64 years' experience; abstainer; North or Midlands. "Photog.," Sonthleigh, Buxton.

MANAGER or Assistant; outdoors; experienced; qualified, "Chemist," 17 Braxfield Road, Brockley, S.E.

A SSISTANT; 24; Loudon Store experience: smart and energetic. Williams, 16 High Street, Barry, South Wales.

MANAGER or otherwise; disengaged; unqualified; aged 26; marriel. H. Bedding, 290 Hackuey Road, N. E.

OCUM-TENENS, or part-time; qualified; great experience. "Dentist," 4 St. Stephen's Road, Lewisham, S.E.

MANAGER (Branch) or Assistant; Extractor; 45; qualified; married. "Ohemions," 152 Newcastle Street, Burslein.

MPROVER; 18½; 2½ years' good-class experience, Dispensing, &c.; indoors; Wesleyan; abstainer. 140 Trafford Road, Eccles.

34. Locum or permanency; good experience and address; abstainer; disengaged 17th. "Chemicus," 29 Berwick Street, S.W.

JUNIOR; 20½; 4½ years' experience; ontdoors; abstainer; disengaged June 12th; good reference. Ross, 1 Easy Row, Birmingham.

A SSISTANT; outdoors; 25; 10 years' good town and country experience; disengaged. Evans, 33 Triuity Square, Borough, S.E.

A SSISTANT, 23; tall; used to good-class Dispensing and Light Retail; good reference. W., 50 Moss Lane West, Manchester.

JUNE 10; situation, with time for study; London preferred; good references; 21; 5 ft. 6 m. Modley, 15 West Street, Fareham.

QUALIFIED; 23: in Loudon house where several are kept; outdoors preferred. W. H. H., c/o Franklin, Chemist, Gloucester.

A SSISTANT; disengaged; good Countermau, &c.; outdoors preferred; aged 31. "Alex.," 56 Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood, S.E.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 22; good experience; excellent references; discussed May 25th. W. J. W., 15 East Street, Taunton.

CHEMIST (retiring) desires to recommend his Assistant as Senior or Manager. Brown, 40 Elizabeth Road, Upton Park, London, E. 64

PART-TIME, evenings and Sundays, for Retail shop, or Surgeon's Dispenser. E. Harrison, 18 Olayland's Road, Clapham Road, S.W.

UNIOR: 20: 5 years' experience, Dispensing. &c.: height 5ft. '0ia.; outdoors preferred; disengaged. E. S., 29 Wilberforce Street, Hull

A SSISTANT, Dispenser, or Locum; good address and experience; tall; disengaged; best references. S. Q. N., 92 Barnshnry Road, N.

LOCUM; 30; Dispenser, Extractor, Preser ber "Liverpu'llan" (118/4) Office of The Chemist and Druggist. 42 Cannon St., E.C.

SURGEON'S Assistant or Dispenser; 23; Midwifery, Vi iting; quick, neat, and accurate; excellent references. Sharp, 9 High Street, West Norwood.

ASSISTANT, pushing Counterman; 22: 64 years' experience: outdoors preferred. "Radix," 11 South Street, Manchester Square, W.

SEVEN years' experience (two in London); Junior wishes London outdoor situation; good references. "Nat," 14 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

A SSISTANT; aged 23; accustomed to good class husiness; disengaged in a week. 121 25, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

DISPENSER; ontdoors: 24; good references and experienced: fluent English, French; London, S.W., preferred. "Antipyrine," 57 Sydney Street, Chelsea.

OCUM; aged 30: probably disengaged Wednesday next; holiday engagements booked. "Chemist," 3 Malvern Terrace, Cheddon Road, Taunton.

HEAD Assistantship in good-class business; qualified; used to managing; 7 years' experience; excellent references. Knight, Wokingham Road, Reading.

ASSISTANT; 23; outdoors preferred; London or near; speaks French fairly well; excellent references. "Riviera," West Lodge, Barnsbury Square, N.

PART-TIME; discogaged evenings and Saturday afternoon and evening; Store-chemist or Surgeon. "Antipyrine," 82 Crownda'e Road, London, N.W.

QUALIFIED: 21½; highest references; Manchester preferred. State sa'ary, "A. P. S." (117/31), Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Manager or Locum for branch, with view to possible succession: Brighton preferred; good Prescriber; aged 35; married. D., 232 Kilhurn Lane, London, N.W.

MANAGER or ontdoor Assistant; married; qualified; good Prescriber and Extractor; has furniture, &c. "Chemist," St. Wolston House, Wigston, Leicester.

TEMPORARY engagement desired during summer; competent, experieuced: present engagement 4½ years, expires 28th. "Minor," 39 Norfolk Road, Brighton.

JUNIOR; 19; tall, in or ontdoors; London, N.W., W., or North preferred; disengaged June 9th. Apply hefore 29th May. Butcher, 30 High Street, Notting Hill, W.

JUNIOR Assistant; 21; outdoors preferred; 5 ft. 9 in.; good Dispenser; disengaged: 6 years' experience; good references. A. J. Smith, 52 Railway Road, King's Lynn.

MANCHESTER or Liverpool: Juuior: 5 years' experience in goodclass husiness outdoors preferred; references. Address, S. Harris, 81 Oornwall Road, Westbourne Park, W.

DISPENSER, or Counterman; aged 24; total abstainer; fluent English, French, Spauish; excellent experience and references; outdoors. B. 10 Fulham Road, Brompton.

MANAGER, or Assistant in brisk, good-class business: 30: single: good references and experience. "Iodum" (121/28), Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

LOCUM; 25; qualified; arranging engagements for the scason; highest references; Prescriber and Extractor. Apply, 116-28, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED; 20 years' experience; good references (family); Dispensorship, Firm of Surgeons; Hospital, Managership for widow; or other suitable position. "Alpha," 26 High Street, Abergavenny.

MANAGING, or Senior Assistant; aged 35; married, no family; 5ft. 7in; thoroughly all-round, Extractor; steady and reliable; highest references. No. 120/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 42 Cannon Street, E C.

### RETAIL-continued.

GENTLEMAN, qualified, desires situation, Assistant or Manager, of a remnnerative business, with good house attached, with view to a remunerative business, with good house attached, with view succession. Address, "Enterprise," 69 Windsor Road, Stockton-on-Tecs.

ANAGER; permanency; over 20 years' experience; married; excellent references; good knowledge of Dentistry: Liverpool or district preferred. Stocks, 133 Rosslyn Street, Aigburth Road, Liverpool.

ANAGER, Assistant, or Dispenser to Surgeons; 16 years' experience; aged 32; married; permanency; country preferred; nuqualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Extractor," 33 Amersham Grove, New Cross, S.E.

### WHOLESALE.

SCOTSMAN, over 6 years' first-class Retail experience, wishes situation in Wnolesale laboratory. "Scotus," 90 Wyndam Road, Cardiff.

To Chemists.—Wholesale Counterman desires Evening Employment in any capacity; 7 years' experience. "Filicis," c/o Phillips, 118 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

MANCHESTER.—Junior, good Retail experience, studying, desires Wholesale situation, Drug or Sundries. "Endaimon," 24 North George Street, Salford.

SITUATION required in Wholesale warchouse; aged 29; 8 years in lest situation; Midlands preferred. Apply, "Squils" (119/9), Office of The Ohrmist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, with good connection North and Midlands, desires engagement with good Sundry or Perfunery house; am leaving present firm shortly; good testimonial. H. B. (118/23), Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RAVELLER, calling on Chemists and Grocers, representing first-class English bouse in Ireland, wishes to meet with another who would pay part salary and expenses. "Medicus," 26 Stephen's Green, N., Dublin.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

A FIRM having large premises and facilities for stocking and despatch, is prepared to enter into arrangements with firms requiring the same in Manchester. 14/27, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A FIRM of Manufacturing Chemists and Packers are prepared to undertake the preparing, packing, and despatching of any proprietary articles or goods; exceptional facilities and favourable terms. 110/3, Office of The Chemist and Druggist. 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DAISY Window Attractions are so successful that Mr. Agar, chemist, South Bank, wrote to say that had he not occasionally taken it out, the window would most certainly have been pressed in by the crowd. If you want your window smashing thus, write for particulars. "Daisy,"

SULPHUR tablets, and sulphur and sarsaparilla tablets; the best made; send for samples free; sulphur tablets, 2 cwt. at 36s., 1 cwt. at 38s., ½-cwt. at 21s., under 5d. lb.; sulphur and sarsaparilla, 2 cwt. at 41s., 1 cwt. at 45s., ½ cwt. 25s., under 28 lbs. at 6d.; carriage paid on orders of 28 lbs. and upwards, cases free; window-ticaets snpplied free, varions priced wordings. White, Chemist, Leicester.

CHEMIST'S Shop-fixtures, 12 ft. long, containing 60 drawers, bevelled - edge glass labels, glass knobs (lockers below), pilasters, shelves (cornice above); mahogany or walnut, £13; counters, mabogany top, 7s. 6d. foot rnn; bent plate counter-cases, 6ft. long, 95s.; cheapest house for window-fittings, plate-glass shelves, mirrors, sponge-cases, counter-cases. Treble & Co., Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Jenner Road, Stake Nowington, London N Road, Stoke Newington, London,

CHEMISTS'Snop-fixtures.—Ranges manogany drawers, with bevelled edge glass labels and out-glass knobs, shelving above, lookers below; manogany dispensing-soreens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for ohemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Ohemists' Fitter, 14 Manohester Street, Liverpool

COMPLETE wall-fitting, very handsome, 14 ft. long, with mabogany-fronted drug-drawers, with bevelled glass, white and gold lab is and cut crystal knob, lockering under, mirror poison cupboard, with pilasters, shelving, and cornice over, £18 10x; 18 10x; 14 ft. mshogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £13 10s, 12 ft. do., £11 10x; handsome 6-ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, with plate-glass sponge-case and counter nuder, £13 10s, complete; marble-top mabogany and plate-glass sponge-case, £5 10s.; 6-ft. mabogany bent plate-glass counter-case, with serving and display shelves, £5 10s.; bottles, jars, scales, &c., &c. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.

O be Sold, immediately, high-class Stock of Chemist's Fittings, in-To be Sold, immediately, high-class Stock of Chemist's Fittings, including elaborate ranges of a lid mabogany-fronted drawers, fitted with bevelled-edge labels, crystal-cut knobs, 10 to 20 ft. long; also ranges of shelving and lockers to match; 20 plate-glass fronted counters, mahogany tops, the backs fitted with numerous drawers, including cash, label drawers, &c.; solid mahogany wall-cases with movable shelves, 6ft, to 20 ft. long; immense stock of window-enclosures, bent glass show-cases, sponge-cases, massive dispensing-screens, from 70s. upwards, and everything appertaining to the Chemist's business. Shops. &c., fitted up entirely within a fortnight's notice, from £50 upwards, by most experienced men. Write for testimonials, Edwards & Co., Medical Fitters, 108 Whitechapel, Liverpool.

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POUSE'S Queumber Pasts is the best for preparing Queumber Emulsion. Formulæ and labels free with each jar; ½ lb. (for 3 lbs. emulsion), 2s. 3d.; 1 lb., 4s. 3d.; 7 lbs., 25s., post free. Rouse, 61 Charlotte Street, London, W.

N.B.—Cueumbers actually enter into the composition of this article.

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A COMPLETE system of cure of unparalleled success in all local and internal ailments; the secret of exact preoaration to be Sold on account of the advanced age of the proprietor, in Germany, in whose hands it has been for upwards of 30 years; references given to over 1,000 cases of absolute success; by the judicious employment of capital a very large fortune may be acquired. Apply, 116/15, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

J. GINSBERG'S SPECIALITIES. And FRENCH QUININE PESSARIES in long Red Boxes,

Labelled, Cheap Line. Importer and Agent for B. TABINOS' (of Paris) LATEST NOVELTIES IN RELIABLE SILK RUBBER GOODS. The BEST and OHEAPEST in the TRADE. Samples and a New Price-list sent post free to all parts of the Continent, Colonies, and Abroad.

17 PROVIDENCE PLACE, MIDDLESEX STREET, ALDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

### INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (Incorporated by Royal Charter).

30 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

\*HE next EXAMINATION for the MEMBERSHIP of this Institute will be held on Tuesday, the 20th day of July, 1897, and three following

days.

In consequence of the increase in the number of candidates whose appli-

In consequence of the increase in the number of candidates whose applications for examination have been accepted by the Council, it is probable that more than one examination may be held in July.

Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary at the above address. All candidates must produce evidence of having passed a preliminary examination in subjects of general education, and of having taken a systematic course of at least three years' study in one of the Colleges approved by the Council, or of having been engaged for two years in the laboratory of a Fellow of the Institute, and for two other years in one of the approved Colleges

approved Colleges
The Council desire it to be understood that the right to use the letters
A.I.C. and F.I.C. belongs to persons who have passed through the course of
study and the examinations prescribed by the Institute.
Full particulars are given in the book of regulations for admission to the
membership of the Institute which may be obtained from Messrs. Blundell,
Taylor & Co., 173 Upper Thames Street, London E.C., price One Shilling.

Thames Street, Louisil,
By order of the Council,
J. MULLAR THOMSON,
Registrar.

## COGNAS

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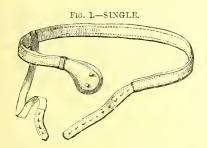
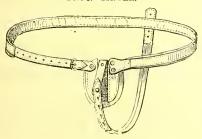


Fig. 3.—SINGLE.





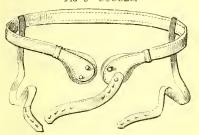
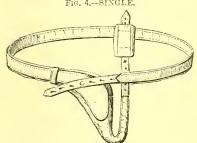


Fig. 4.—SINGLE.



1368a.	Fig. 1, Covered in	Basil and M	oleskin							per doz.	13/6
1369.	Fig. 1, ,,	Red Roan a	nd Moleskin					•••		,,	16/0
1368A.	Fig. 2, ,,	Basil and M	oleskin						•••	,,	24/0
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1375.	Fig. 3, Moc Main	with Flexible	e Body Band	and Le	ever Spi	ring Pa	d		$\sin$	gle each	6/6
1375.	Fig. 3, ,,	·	,,					•••	doub	ole "	10/6
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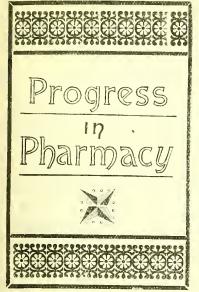
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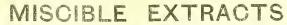
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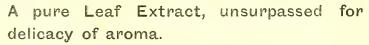




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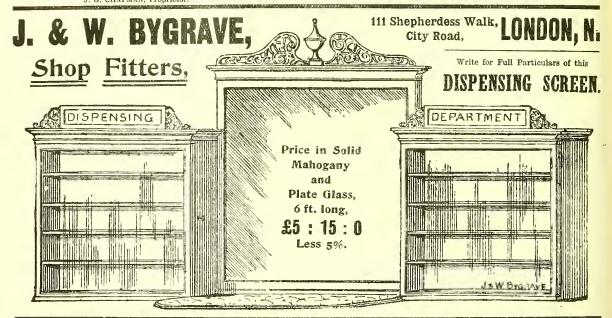
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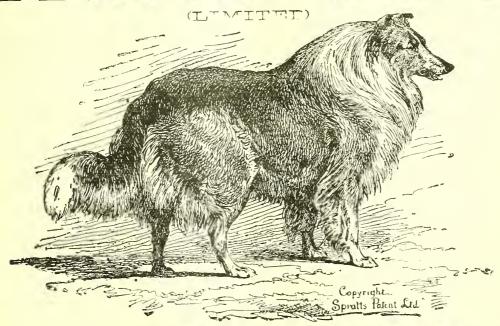
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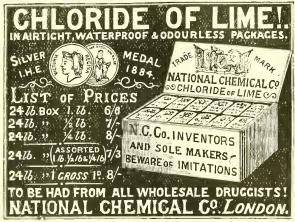
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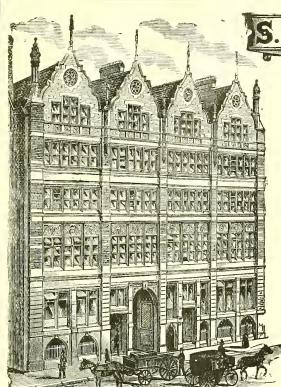
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Government Sanitary Co.
Hebden, W. C.
National Chemical Co.
Steele J. C. & Co.

Steele, J. C., & Co, CHLORODYNE Davenport (Browne's)
CHLOROFORM

Duncan, Flockhart Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Smith, T. & H., & Co. CINCHONA BARK

Graf, F.
COCA WINE
Burrough, J.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
French Hygienic Society
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Holloway, E.
Kemp & Son
Lorimer & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's
White, S. B.
Wilcox & Co.

COCAINE-HYDRO. Howards & Sons COCOA & CHOCOLT

Cadbury Bros. Caffyn's Malto-Carnis Fry & Sons Van Houten's Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tipbles)

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burronghs, Wellcome & Co.
Cuthbert, R.
Davles, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Leether & Webb
Evans, Leether & Webb
Evans, Leether & Webb
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Hill, A. S., & Son
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorimer & Co.
Moller, P. | Moss, J., & Co
Moller, P. | Moss, J., & Co
Morrison, R., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes)
Scott's Emulsion
Southall, Bros. & Barclay
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Unney
COMPP. MEDDICINS COD-LIVER OIL

Wright, Layman & Umney
COMP. MEDICINS
Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Pavis & Co.
CONCENT. LIQRS
Baiss Bros., & Co.
Davles, Gibbins & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenhelmer, Son & Co.
CONFECTIONERY

CONFECTIONERY

Blyton, Astley & Co. Gibson & Sons Gnest, T., & Co. | Hillaby, J. CORKS

Ringrose & Cobb CORN CURES Beetham & Son Gardner, C. | Potter & Clarke

COTTON WOOL
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent
CRSHD LINSEED
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Mumford, G. S.
CYDER
Symons, J., & Co., Llm. Symons, J., & Co., Llm.
DENTIFRICES, &c.

DENTIFRICES, &c
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Hovonden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)
Wright, Chas., & Co., Lim.
DENTISTRY
Browning, A. J.
Fentimen, A. G.
Fentimen & Co.

Fig. 1. Stowning, fentiman, A. Fentiman & Co.

DIMATOS
Southall Bros. & Barch.

DISIN FECTAN1

Beedaler & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Dussek Bros.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Granville, A., & Co.
Hebden, W. C. | "Izal",
Jeyee Sanitary Compounds Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
National hemical Co.
Ness & Co.
Sanitary Compounds Co.
Read, Holiday & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Steel, J. C., & Co.
Tuson's Disinfectants Co., Ld.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

DOG MEDICINES
Lloyd, T. Howard
Spratt's Patent, Lim.
DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Aytton & Saunders

"Clay & Sons, Lim.
"ala & Co., Lim.
"Wilkinson
A. S.

"A & Webb

(Savars)
"ans, Lim.

"Brither Bros.
"Sons & Co.
Hard & Co., Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May Roberts & Co.
FILTERS
Bleadale, Lim.
Mawson Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.
Shapland & Co.
"In.
"In. May Co.
"In. May Co.
Shapland & Co.
"In. May Sons & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Shapland & Co.
"In. May Sons & Thompson
May S. Son & Thompson
May Roberts & Co.
Shapland & Co.
"In. May Son & Thompson
May S. Son & Thompson
M

Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton & Saunders

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Bleasdale & Co., Savars)

Evans, Loscher & Webb

Evans, Sons & Co., Savars)

Evans, Sons & Co., Savars)

Roberts, Sons, Lim.

Marshalls, Lim.

Marshalls, Lim.

Mary, Roberts & Co.

May, Roberts & Co.

Moise, B. F., Lim.

Newbery, F., & Sons

Potter & Sacker

Quelch, H. C.

Sanger & Sacker

Quelch, H. C.

Sanger & Sacker

Quelch, H. C.

Roberts & Co.

Sanger & Sacker

Control of the Co.

Roberts & Co.

Sanger & Sacker

Control of the Co.

Roberts & Co.

Sanger & Sacker

Control of the Co.

Roberts & Co.

Roberts & Sons | Schutze & Co.

Sanger & Sacker

Roberts & Sons | Schutze & Co.

Sanger & Sacker

Roberts & Sons | Schutze & Co.

Sanger & Sacker

Control of the Co.

Roberts & Sons | Schutze & Co.

Roberts & Son

Tidman & Son | Toogood, W. Wood, Vincent DRUGS
Allen, S., & Sons (Grinders)
Beynon & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Dieterich, Eugen
Kahler, G., & Co.
Lim.
Lothouse & Saltmer
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Poppelneuter, W. [(Grinders)
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
DYES
Avrion & Saunders

Ayrton & Saunders
Maynole Soap Co., Lim.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M. | Muhlens, F.
Van Oppen & Co.
ECZEMA
Cullwick's Specialities

Cullwick's Specialities

EMBROCATIONS Bow's Liniment Day & Sons Ellimau, Sons & Co.

Harvey & Co. Tuson's Disinfectants Co., Ld. Tuson's Disniectants Co., Ld. ENEMAS

British American Ball Nozzle
Evans, Sons & Co. [Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent
ENGRAVERS
COSSER L P.

ESENCES
Routon, J., & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim., (Beet)
Bratby & Hinchlifte, Lim.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Delbanco & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell
To d, A. M.
Ty er, P. (Anchovies)
Woolley, Sons & Co.
ESSENTIAL
Allen, S., & Sons

Allen, S., & Sons
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Bochm Fredk
Both Fredkenstein, S. M., & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin
Kahler, G., & Co.
Lewig, Mark, Lim.
Lotthouse & Saltmer
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Raynaud, Claude, & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Savenson & Howell
Todd, A. M.
Treatt, R. C., | Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney
FTHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
EUCALYPTUS OIL
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Taemanian Bucalyptus Oil Co.
EXTRCTS, FIUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, & Co. Allen, S., & Sons Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury

Shirlev Bros. | Youldon, E. FILTERS
Berkfield Filter Co., Lim. Mawson Filter Co.
FLY CATCHERS
Bleasdale, Lim. Buchan, D. D.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshalls, Lim. Buchan, D. D.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Marshalls, Lim.
Maw, S. Son & Thompson Strong, Christv
Tunbridge & Wright
FOOD (Infants'& Invalids')
Allen & Panburys
Beaues & Co.
Benger s Food
Brand & Co.
Frame Food Co., Lim.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hawkslev, T. (Steriliser)
Horlick & Co.
Layzeuby & Son, Lim.
Liquic Carnis Co.
Mellin's Food | Nestlê, H.
Savory & Moore
Tyrer, P.
Vi. Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles)
FUNNELS
Von Poneet Glass Works

Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles)
FUN NELS
Von Poneet Glass Works
GINGER ALE
Bratby & Hinchlife, Lim.
Chemists Aërated & Mineral
Water Association, Lim.
Ellis & Son (Hax, W., Lim.
Mills, R. M., & Co.

GELATINES

GLYCERINE Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles Boehm, F. | Fink & Co. Price's Candle Co., Lim.

GRANULAR PREP. Bishop, A., & Sons
Boulton, J., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Gons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francls
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.) Graf, F.

HAIR PREP. Alexandre's Shadeine Chesebrough Co. Depilene Co. Edwards & Co. Thiellay, E. H. Truefitt, H. P., Lim,

HERB BEER EXTS.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke HOMEOPATHIC

Keene & Ashwell Leath & Ross Watson & Wates Watson & Wates
HONEY
White, G., & Sons
HYPOPHOSPHTES

Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Fellows Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co.

INHALERS Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, Krohne & Sesemann Lynch & Co., Lim.

Sanitas Co. Lim.

INSECTICIDES

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdake, Lim. Jackson, T
Rudkin's Moth Ericks
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tunbridge & Wright

**JELLOIDS** Warrick Bros. Tyrer. P.

Ewen, J., & Sons LAVENDR WATE Jakson, J., & Co.

Fitch & Nottingham Burgoyne, Burbidgos & Co. Christy, T., & Co. Liverpool Lint Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Newsome, C. Robinson & Sons

Robinson & Sons
LIQUORS
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
LIQUORICE
Evans, Sons & Co., (Savarini)
Frankenstein, S. M., & Co.
Hillaby, J.
Lorimer & Co.
"Solazzi"

LOZENGES Allen & Hanburys
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co., Lim.
Hill & Son | Lorimer & Co.
Raimes & Co.
'Solazi' | Warrick Bros.
LUNG PRESERVRS

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim. Gardner, W. & Sons Melin, C. | Pindar, J. W. Volcanic Aeration Co. Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Lim. MAGNESIA

Lim.

MAGNESIA

Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
Co.
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Buderson & Co.
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Blackwell, Hayes & Co.
Blackwell, Hayes & Co.
Blackwell, Hayes & Co.
Blackwell, Hayes & Co.
Boblish Disatssic Malt Extract Co., Lim.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
English Disatssic Malt Extract Co., Lim.
Evans, Squire & Francis
Lorimer & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.
MANICURE
HOYMIGHT Spins

MANICURE

Hovenden & Sons
MARKING INKS
Bond (Daughter of the late
John (link and Pencils)

MEDICINE CHSTS, PEPPERMINT OIL

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. Day, Son & Hewitt(Veterinary) Day & Sons (Veterinary) MENTHOL

Ayrton & Saunders Evans, Lescher & Webb Maw, S., Son & Thompson Shirley Bros. | Tyrer, P.

MERCURIALS Howards & Sons May & Baker, Lim. Tyrer, T., & Co.

METH. SPIRTS, &c. Boord & Son | Burrough, J. Jones & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co. Smith, S., & Co. Warren, A. & J.

METHYLENE MICROSCOPES Darton, F., & Co. Hicks, J. J.

MILK Hawkesley, T. (Sterilize Horlick & Co. Nestlé, H. (Condensed) MORPHIA

Beynon & Co. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Smith, T. &. H., & Co.

OILS, & C.
Anglo American Drug Co.
Calvert Bros. & Co.
Carless, Capel & Leonard
Hooper, B., & Co.(SanoalWood)

Hooper, B., & Co. (Sanoal Wood)
OINTMENT
BASES, & C.
Burronghs, Wellcome & Co.
(Lanoline) Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

OPTICIANS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Raphael, J., & Co.

OXIDE OF ZINC Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim. Stevenson, H. E., & Co. PALATINOIDS

PASTILLES

PAT. MEDCNS, &c. Anglo American Drug Co., Ld. Antikamnia Chemical Co. Atkins' Lung Healer Antinamina Chemical Co.
Atkins' Lung Healer
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Fills)
Beecham, T. (Fills)
Clarke, B. Hod Misture
'Daisy' Headache Powders
Edwards & Sou
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fassett & Johnson
Fenning (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guy's Tonic
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Richards, J. M.
Roberts & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine
PENS

PENS

PENS
Jewel Pen Co.

PEPSIN, & C.

Armour & Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Cerebos Limited (Pepsalia)

Kühn, B. (Papain Finkler)

Newbery, F. & Sons (Ingluvin)

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PERFUMERY,

FANCY SOAPS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.

Bleasdale & Co.

Bleasdale & Co.

Bragea & Gene | Boehm, F.

Bragea & Gene | Bragea |

Bristow T. F., & Co.

Bursoyne, Burbidges & Co.

Bursoyne, Burbidges & Co.

Bursoyne, W. & J., & Co.

Carmichael, M. W.

Chesebrough Co.

Cook, E., & Co.

Corbyn, Stacey & Co.

Crown Perfumery Co.

Evans, Gadd & Co.

Evans, Gadd & Co.

Evans, Gons & Co.

Evans, Gons & Co.

Ewen, J., & Sons | Farina, J. M.

Frankenstein, S. M., & Co.

Grossmith, Son & Co.

Grossmith, Son & Co.

Grossmith, Son & Co.

Hovenden & Sons

Landine

Lynch & Co.

Lim.

Mulhens, F., Lim.

Mulhens, F., E.

Mulhens, F., E.

Mulhens, F., E.

Nulhens, Co., Lim.

Price's Patent Candle Co.

Sanitas Co., Lim.

Schutze, F., & Co.

Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery

Co., Lim.

Sinclair, Jas., & Son

Tidman & Son | Treatt, R. C.

Trufitt, H. P., Lim.

Warrick Bros.

West, T. (Okell's Mona)

Woo'ley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

Wright, Layman & Umney

Bnsh, W. J., & Co. Jakson, J., & Co. Ransom, W., & Son Stevenson & Howell Todd, A. M.

PEROX. OF HYDR
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & o.

PETROLEM JELLY
Allen & Hanburys
Christy, T., & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Snowdon, Sons, & Co. (Jelly)

PHARM. PREPS.

Snowdon, Sons, & Co. (Jelly)

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Armour & Co. | Balss Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boultion, J., & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Dieterich, Eugen
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Sourie & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Howards & Sons
Kühn, B.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim,
Parke, Davis & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Smith, W. F.
Squire & Sons
Willows, Francis & Butler
Wooley, Sons & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Willows, Francis & Butler
Wooley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

PHOTOGRAPHIC,

wyleys Lim.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

PHOTOGRAPHIC,

XRAY, & C.

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Boehm, Fredk.

Botwright & Grey
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Cox. H. W.

Darton, F., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Howards & Sons (Chemicals
Lockyer, J. E.

Maxwell, Bayes & Co.

Reynolds & Franson

Sandel Works Co., Lim.

Tyrer, T. & Co.

White, Alfred, & Sons

Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

Zimmermanu, A. & M.

PILL MACHINES

PILL MACHINES Bennett, Sons & Shears Pindar, J. W. Toogood, W. (Coater)

PILLS, Coated, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Anderston Apothecaries'
Beecham, Thomas
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Box, W. H.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S. & Son! Holloway's
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Hill, A. S. & Co.
Scott's, Dr. & Co.
Yand, G. & Co.
Yand, G. Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S. & Co.
Cott's, Dr. & Co.
F. Loyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Yand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated)
Wyleys, Lim.

PLASTERS

Allcock's De St. Daimas, A. Evans, Sons & Co. Seabury & Johnson Solport Bros. (Court)

POLISHING
Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
Diamond Emery Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

PORCELAIN GDS Toogood (E.c. Pots, regist.)

POULTRY FOOD Spratt's Patent, Lim.

PRINTING EVAN ETN E Eowers Bros. (see also Inset Corsan, J. R. (Glass) Ford, Shapland & Co. Harrison & Waide Silverlock, H. Townsend, J.

Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne Howards & Sons Imperial Quinine Co. Smith, S., & Co. (Wine) Zimmermann A & M.

### SUPPLEMENT

Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Lorimer & Co. Müller & Co. Tomlinson & Hayward

RUBBER GOODS
Powell & Barstow

SACCHARINE

SALICIN Macfarlan & Co. Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Zimmermann, A. & M.

SARSAPARILLA Potter & Clarke

SAUCES, PICKLES Goodall, Backhonse & Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Tyrer, P.

SCHOOLS, &c. GCHOOLS, & C.
Central (Edinburgh)
City School (Skerry's)
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Liverpool School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
Sheffield College of Pharmacy
Pharmacy, Lim.
Westminster College

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

SEA SALT Tidman & Son, Lim. SEEDS

Brook, Parker & Co. McCansland, S. Potter & Clarke Spratt's Patent, Lim. (Bird)

SEIDLITZ PWDRS
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Hora & Co. | May, Roberts & Co.

SELTZOGENES
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
May, Roberts & Co.
Volcanic Aeration Co.

SERUM Greeff, R. W., & Co. SHAVING Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis) Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis) Truefitt, H. P., Llm.

SHEEP DIP Fletcher Bros & Co. Harescengh & Co. Jeyes' SanitaryCompoundsCo. Kühn, B. (Kresochine Ness & Co. Sanitas Co., Lim.

Sanitas Co., Lim.

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.

Evans, Sons & Co.
Josephs, C., & Co.
Josephs, Philip

Mills, H.

Treble, G., & Son
Yates, W. S.

SOAP SOAP

Blondean et Cie. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Lim.
Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)
Huggin s Soap Works, Lim
Jameson, W. (Arsenical)
Jeyes' SanitaryCompoundsCo.
Mackenzie's, Jr. (Arsenical)
Maypole Soap Co., Lim.
Muhlens, F.
Manbour G.
Mackenzie's, Ir. (Arsenical)
Maypole Soap Co., Lim.
Muhlens, F.
Sanitas Co., Lim
Senitas Co.
Robinson & Son
Woodruff, T.

SYPHONS
Barnett & Foot
Brathy & Hinch
British Syphon
British Syphon
British Syphon

of SPECTACLES Botwright & Grey Darton, F., & Co. Raphael, J., & Co

SPONGES Cohen, I. & M. Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz Peterson, M., & Co.

STAMPS(RUBBER) STARCH

STEEL BARRELS Iron and Steel Plant Co., Lim

STOPPERS Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.
Fatent Stopper, Box, and
Stamping Co., Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

STOVES Clark, S., & Co., Lim SUGAR

SUGAR OF MILE Boehm, Fredk.

SURGICAL
Accringtou Surgical Appliance
Co. Accringtou Surgical Appliance
Co.
Aprion & Saunders
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons Lin.
Barclay & Sons Lin.
Co.
Buttery American Ball Nozzle
Cocking, J. Tr
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh
Ferris & Co.
Haywood, J. H.
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh
Ferris & Co.
Haywood, J. H.
Ickringill's Hygienic Cloth
Syndicate, Lim.
Kroine & Sesemann
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Mansou, R.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Milne, J.
Milne, J.
Coppenheimer, Son & Co.
Powell & Barstow
Robinson & Sons
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Victoria Rubber Co
Wood, Vincent
Woodruff, T.

Barnett & Foster Bratby & Hinchliffe, Llm. British Syphon M,fg. Co. Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Lim. Geraut. E., & Co. Ldris & Co., Lim. Kllner Bros. | Melin, C.

SYRUPS
Beckett, W., Sons & Co.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
(Liquors)

Stevenson & Howell Volcanic Aeration Co.

TABLETS Corsan, J. R. (Advertising) Davies, Gibbins & Co.

Pearse & Mecking Tower Tea, Lim.

THERMOMETERS Ayrton & Saunders Bailey, W. H., & Son Darton, F., & Co. Hicks, J. J.

TEETHING PADS

TOBACCO & CIGRS Singleton & Cole, Lim.

TINCTURES

Blackwell, Hayes & Spilsbury
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss, John, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sinclair, Phillips & Co.
Wyleys, Lim.

Sinciair, Phillips & Co.
Wyleys, Lim.

TOLLET
Ayrton & Saunders
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	. :	6/- 5		1	101	36/-	Pullna				12/-	8/_	40	,		
Bourboule (La)		11	100	/			Reginaris	•••			5/6	4/6	50	21/-	50	17/-
		12/_   -		46/ -			Roisdorf	1 * *			6/-		50		_	
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Contrexeville		9/_   -	1	-35/-	_	_	Royat	1 * *			9/_		50	$34/_{-}$	-	
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Johannis		5/6 4/	_ 50	,	100	32/6	Vals				8/6	_	50	33/-	- 1	—
		9/	100			_		(State	Spring							
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THE FRAME FOOD CO., LTD., desire that all retailers should have a reasonable, living profit on the sale of "Frame Food" Preparations. To ensure this they have fixed minimum retail prices, helow which they will not permit their goods to he sold. They also give no graduated discounts on large orders, but allow their highest discount on purchases of £2 value and upwards, thus placing all retailers upon

Goods sent carriage forward. No Packages charged or to return.

These terms ensure an average Profit of over 30 per cent. on goods sold at advertised prices, and of 20 per cent. at minimum prices.

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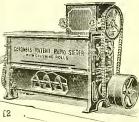
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QUARTER-POUND BEAUTIFULLY ONE POUND, HALF-POUND, AND ENAMELLED TINS. WITH PATENT LIDS. Bouquet Tablets. Mixed Fruit Drops. Cream Toffee. Lemon Drops. Barley Sugar. Malt Tablets. Pear Drops. Mint Rock. Lime Fruit. Pine Apple. Raspberry. Damson. Ginger. Musk.

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For many years these goods have been shipped abroad only in bottles; now the firm have decided to pack them in 1-lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tins at 7/6, 4/6, and 2/9 per dozen respectively to the Retail trade, with usual discount, special terms being made with Wholesale buyers. Messrs Gibson & Sons believe by offering their WORLD-RENOWNED BOILED SUGARS in portable, unbreakable packages, beautifully labelled for Counter show, they will not only enormously increase their own business, but supply a longfelt want to buyers abroad, and remove at once the only obstacle standing in the way of everybody being able to stock these goods without the slightest fear of sustaining any personal loss.

Indents may be filled and sent direct to the Works, MANCHESTER, to the Firm's LONDON WAREHOUSE-

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Carriage Paid on Orders value £2 and upwards.

N.B.—The above Discounts are from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. better than can be obtained from any other source, whilst the merits of DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA are far greater than any other similar preparation in the world.

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The Proprietors hereby give notice to the Trade that the limit of "cutting" prices of DR. TIBBLES' VI-COCOA has been fixed as under:—

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Full Prices to be obtained wherever possible.

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Any Chemist, Grocer, or Stores cutting below these prices will be refused supplies direct from ourselves. And in this connection it is important to note that in £5 lots and upwards no trader in the kingdom, "Wholesale or Retail," can obtain more than the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount we offer.

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Read the foregoing, send your order to



60, 61, and 62 BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.

And obtain your fair share of the profits that are daily being made by our customers everywhere.

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CASCARA SAGRADA			in Square Boxes, as Fig.	C	 6/6	• • •	18/-
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COPAIBA			ditto ditto		 5/6		10/6
COPAIBA and CUBEBS			ditto ditto		 8/-		17/6
COPAIBA, CUBEBS, and	BUCH	U	ditto ditto		 9/-		18/-
COPAIBA, CUBEBS, and	SANT	AL	ditto ditto		 126		25/-
SANTAL OIL (English)			in Round Tins, as Fig. A		 15/-		38/-
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Chemist's own Name and Address Free on orders of not less than 6 doz. one kind, or Assorted.

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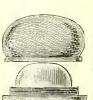
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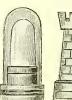














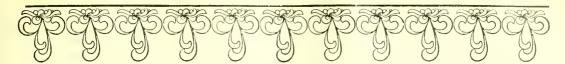
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SHIPPERS.

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	Fig.	. 1.	Fig	g. 3.		Fig. 4.	Fig.	5.		Fig. 6.			Fig. 7.		Fig. 8.		Fig	. 9.	Fig. 10.	F	ig. 11.
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Is the unsophisticated product of the finest wintermalted barley prepared by a special process. It is rich in diastase, maltose, dextrins and phosphates, and is of supreme value as a food and as a digester of foods.

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Is a molecular incorporation of the finest Norwegian cod liver oil with 'Kepler' Malt Extract. By this means the assimilation of the oil is rendered easy to the most delicate. In flavour it is like sweet cream.

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# Wyeth Beef Juice

Is of real nutritive value in sickness, convalescence, and general debility. It differs from stimulating extracts in that it contains the entire nutritious albuminous constituents of beef in an unaltered, soluble and palatable form.

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Is prepared from the fresh leaves and twigs of the witch hazel. It retains the full anodyne, styptic and astringent properties of the plant of which it is the most active and agreeable preparation.



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A Plastic

Emollient Cream
for
ITCHING,
FACE SPOTS,
ECZEMA.

Retail Price, 1/11, 1.9, 36, and 6/-.

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# OUR NEXT ISSUE

WILL be a particularly attractive and useful number, as we mean to circulate it to the whole of the drug-trade in Canada and to the best buyers in the United States and the West Indian Islands. This circulation will be in addition to our usual home, colonial, and foreign circulation, and it is an excellent opportunity for advertisers. The issue will contain full and special reports of the dinuer and meetings of the Pharmaccutical Society, besides all the news of the week and special trade and other information. The publisher asks us to intimate that he cannot receive orders for displayed advertisements to be inserted in the issue after Wednesday morning next. Advertisements for the coloured supplement will be received as usual up to Thursday.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.

WE remind all those who take photographs, and who are subscribers to the  $\mathcal{C}$ . § D., or employed by them, or members of their families, that we offer an excellent hand-camera as a first prize for a photograph of a pharmacy exterior or interior ( $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  plate). Pictures of old pharmacies will be specially welcomed, as well as those of perfectly modern design, and photographs of sections (such as show-cases, cabinets, dispensing-counters, &c.) will rank equally with others. The camera will be given for the best picture. We hope to print a selection from those sent in in the  $\mathcal{C}$ . §  $\mathcal{D}$ . The competition is open during this month.



THE Chemists' Club had a successful dinner party last week (p. 750).

Mr. H. S. Wellcome designed the Bayard loving-cup. It is figured on p. 769.

ISLE OF MAN chemists have taken the first step to get a Pharmacy Law for the island (p. 750).

THE names of those who passed the Pharmaceutical first examination last month are printed on p. 770.

WE give a report of the defence in the case of the Apothecaries' Society v. Ellinor, though we gave the result last week (p. 760).

THE Midland Chemists' Association Committee have decided to support the P.A.T.A. list of Council candidates (p. 752).

SEVERAL letters on the Minor fce are printed in our correspondence section. Messrs. Eberlin, Park, and Sargeant are amongst the writers (p. 778).

Mr. HIGGS, the Kingston chemist, who was fined for selling Dr. King's arsenical soap, which contained no arsenic, has obtained damages from the manufacturers (p. 763).

THE Chemists' Assistants' Association (of London) has concluded its session with over 100*l*. in hand, but with fewer members. Mr. R. G. Guyer was awarded the research medal (p. 755).

In an editorial note we advance some considerations and facts regarding cinchona production and quinine consumption which may affect the price of the alkaloid in the near future (p. 766).

WE report at considerable length the expert evidence given by analysts in the North London milk case. This was virtually a fight between public analysts and Somerset House chemists. The latter won (p. 758).

THE Deputy-Judge of the Woolwich County Court some time ago decided that a combination not to bid at an auctionsale for some spirit of nitre was illegal. On appeal this judgment has been reversed (p. 763).

PROFESSOR DEWAR has come out of the recount for the presidency of the Chemical Society with a majority of 14. Several interesting papers were read, notably, one on the examination of alloys by the x rays (p. 756).

THE High Court has agreed with the Richmond Magistrates that the arsenical soap containing no arsenic was not a drug, and that the prosecution in such a case ought to have been taken under the Merchandise Marks Act (p. 757).

THE chemist whose lime-cream and glycerine was challenged at Brentford Police Court has been acquitted, the Somerset House chemist proving the presence of the glycerine in contradiction of the public analyst's certificate (p. 757).

THE forecast of the Pharmaceutical Council Election by our postcard vote is curious. Mr. Martindale is put at the top, and Mr. Hyslop at the bottom of the poll, with Messrs. Campkin and Warren tying for the fourteenth place (p. 767).

It seems difficult to get rid of an elephant in a civilised country. Our news section contains particulars of one which swallowed as much aconitine as would have killed 2,000 men, and it needed two syringefuls of prussic acid after it. An artist supplies us with his views of the matter (p. 773).

The Irish Pharmaceutical Council have interviewed the Irish Apothecaries' Society in regard to the allegation that the latter body give their diploma without requiring any evidence of pharmaceutical experience. The President also protests against Mr. Hayes's statement in this journal that the Council approved of his action in regard to the amendment of the Companies Act (p. 753).



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. Moss, F.C.S., F.I.C.

## QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will again form the subject of the exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, May 19, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 29. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

(Our Report of the last Competition will appear next week.)



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

## Chemists' Club Dinner.

After a somewhat languishing existence of about fifteen months the promoters of the Chemists' Club resolved on a "House Dinner," but as the resources of the Club kitchen are not yet equal to the task of providing the stalled ox, the event came off at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday of last week. The Commodore's Salon was engaged for the occasion, and upwards of sixty sat down to an excellent dinner, presided over by Mr. Horace Davenport, who was supported by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. W. Hills) and Mr. R. A. Robinson, L.C.C. Among the other guests present were Messrs. Butler, Garman, Glyn-Jones, Goodall, Goldfinch, Groome, C. W. Martin, Martindale, Pirie, Dr. Paul, &c. The specches after dinner were few but lively. Mr. R. A. Robinson, L.C.C., was lavish in his compliments to the Pharmaceutical Society. He considered that the Society had attained the objects which the founders had in their minds. They had improved the education of those who practised pharmacy, and they had formed a splendid benevolent-fund, which was admirably administered. He was grieved and indignant with those chemists who did not associate with the Society. An undue burden was thus thrust upon the members. He was in favour of the proposed increase of the Minor fee, and though he knew there were differences of opinion about it, he could not for the life of him see where the injustice came Mr. Walter Hills, in responding for the toast proposed by Mr. Robinson, said he hoped he would one day be a member of the Council. The by-laws, he said, had now been read three times, and on each oceasion they were read with absolute unanimity. One of the more recent members of the Council, who had had twelve months' experience of the inner

working of the Council, had expressed himself satisfied that they had done as much as they could to advance the interest of their common calling. They had found great sympathy and little opposition to the proposed change. There was no difficulty about the Society borrowing money, but by exercising a little about the Society hopes to do without it. But the Council did not intend to lay up money for their descendants to spend; they would rather use it to the greatest advantage of the calling at the present time. A large sum of money had been spent by the Society on buildings in London and Edinburgh. These were absolutely necessary for properly conducting their examinations. In fact, the money had been spent for public purposes, and ought not to come entirely out of the pockets of the Society's members. The toast of "The Chemists' Club" was humorously proposed by Mr. Glyn-Jones, who said it ought to have been entrusted to some irresponsible bachelor. He was surprised that so much persuasion should have been necessary to induce chemists to become members, and was almost ashamed to mention the amount of the subscription, carrying with it as it did all the privileges of a town house. What sounded more genteel than to ask your friends to meet you at "my club." They could use it for correspondence—in fact, the half-crown subscription was more than balanced by the Club's stationery, which was a credit to any club. Mr. C. E. Garman, chairman of the Club committee, responded; and, in reply to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. C. W. Martin, the Chairman said there was an erroneous impression about that the Clubwas run by a clique in trade interests. Some good music was sandwiched between the toasts.

# A Spirit-of-Nitre Fire.

Last Saturday evening a curious explosion occurred at the shop of Mr. Hammond, chemist, Caroline Street, Hull. A bottle of sweet nitre, on a shelf in the back room, exploded from the heat of the gas. The stream of burning liquid set fire to a table, and an assistant named Miskin had a narrow escape. His clothes, coming in contact with the flames, were set on fire, but the principal, observing his danger, promptly rolled him on the floor, by which means the firewas extinguished. Mr. Hammond then pulled off his coat and smothered the burning spirit on the table and shelf, preventing any further spread.

# Pharmacy in the Isle of Man.

Lord Henniker, Governor of the Isle of Man, has intimated his intention of introducing a Bill into the Legislature for assimilating the Manx with the English law in relation to pharmacy. The chemists in the island have been noving in the matter, and have interviewed the Attorney-General on the subject. They have, we believe, submitted a draft Bill to him.

# A Chemist's Fatal Billiard Stroke.

At Paddington on Friday last, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Joseph Ford, aged 79, a retired chemist, of 123 Elgin Crescent, Bayswater. Mr. Skinner, proprietor of the Norfolk Hotel, Artesian Road, Bayswater, said that on the previous Tuesday the deceased came in and proposed a game of billiards. They had played for about twenty minutes when the deceased made an exceptionally good sixshot. Deceased turned round and said, "That was a good shot," and before witness could reply he reeled and fell to the ground. Witness hastily summoned a doctor, but before he arrived the deceased had died. Dr. Maclaren said death was due to syncope from sudden heart failure.

#### L.C.C. Chemicals.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council, on Tuesday, the Main Drainage Committee submitted its estimate of requirements of chemicals for treatment of sewage for the year as follows:—Barking Outfall—Lime, 4 gr. per gallon (including storm-water), 14,782 tons, at 11s. 7d. per ton (including 600 tons for liquor treatment), 8,560l.; iron, 1 gr. per gallon, 3,285 tons, at 21s. 3d. per ton (including 300 tons for liquor treatment), 3,490l.; total, 12,050l. Crossness Outfall—Lime, 4 gr. per gallon (including storm-water), 9,000 tons, at 11s. 7d. per ton, 5,215l.; iron, 1 gr. per gallon, 2,250 tons, at 21s. 3d. per ton, 2,390l.; total, 7,605l. With regard to sewerage and drainage (deodorising

at storm overflows), it was not proposed to make any provision for deodorising for the year 1897-98, but there was a stock of chemicals at the outfalls and at Deptford as follows:—Manganate of soda (about 90 tons in stock at Barking, 132 tons at Crossness, and 22 tons at Deptford); sulphuric acid (about 10 tons in stock).

#### Mr. Hehner on Honey and Silent Spirit.

In reporting to the Isle of Wight C.C., Mr. Otto Hehner states that, amongst other samples, he has analysed during the past quarter eight of alum and eight of honey, all of which were genuine. Mr. Hehner states that there is a marked improvement in the purity of honey as compared with the condition of that article ten years ago. In reporting to the West Sussex C.C., the same analyst deals with the adulteration of brandy, and states that the flavour of several samples analysed rendered it practically certain that little or no real brandy—the spirit distilled off wine—entered into their composition. Unfortunately, however, there are no chemical means to prove such substitutions, and the flavour-test is too disputable to rely upon.

#### L.C.C. Chemists' Department.

At the London County Council, on Tuesday, the Establishment Committee submitted its estimate for the Chemical Department for the year as 3,255\(\alpha\), being an increase of 150\(\alpha\) over that of the past year, and made up as follows:—The Chemist, 800\(\alpha\); 2 senior assistants at 350\(\alpha\), 700\(\alpha\); 2 assistants, first class (at 300\(\alpha\) and 245\(\alpha\)), 545\(\alpha\): 4 assistants, second class (ranging from 175\(\alpha\) to 200\(\alpha\)), 750\(\alpha\); 1 assistant, third class, 150\(\alpha\); 1 assistant, fourth class, 100\(\alpha\); 1 temporary assistant at 1\(\alpha\). 15s., 91\(\alpha\); 1 messenger at 1\(\alpha\). 6s., 67\(\alpha\). 12s.; 1 laboratory attendant at 18s., 46\(\alpha\). 16s.

#### War Materials.

Messrs. Allen & Hanburys are amongst those who have supplied medicines, chiefly gelatine capsules and compressed tablets, for despatch to Thessaly. We also learn that Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) have supplied their unbreakable pulp-ware for washing-purposes, these being considered specially suitable for field-use. From Bradford we hear that Messrs. Forshaw & Snow last week wrote to the King of Greece, volunteering to send for his wounded soldiers sufficient chloroform for 2,000 operations, and they received the following telegram in reply:—"Forshaw & Snow, 738 Westgate, Bradford.—His Majesty the King is profoundly grateful; accepts envoy of chloroform. Chamberlain Messala." Makers of all kinds of surgical goods have been particularly busy lately, large consignments of bandages, splints, &c., having been sent out to the Cape to the order of the Transvaal Government and others interested in the South African problem.

# Boots' Spring-eleaning Prize.

Boots (Limited) have awarded their 2l. prize for the best spring-cleaning poem they received in competition to Mrs. Annie Jackson, Northampton. We quote the first and third verses of the poem:—

'Twas time for the dreaded spring cleaning,
And, oh! how my heart did grieve,
For my husband was looking sulky,
And the servant gave notice to leave;
The baby had got the measles,
But for that we might not delay,
For had not our rich old maiden aunt,
Said she was coming to stay?

How could I have been so stupid
As forget what "Boots" could do,
To their stores then I quickly hurried,
Spending a shilling or two;
Then home again just as quickly,
With "Gold Paint," and bright "Varnish Stain,"
"Wills" Cleansing Cloudy Ammonia,"
Which never yet let dirt remain.

# Cookery Exhibition.

The tenth Universal Cookery and Food Exhibition was opened on Wednesday at Niagara Hall, St. James's Park, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. A prominent feature is a kitchen of 1837, compared with the more perfectly appointed

kitchen of the present day. There are a large number of exhibits.

#### Chemists at Cricket.

A match was played on Saturday last at Brockley, between teams representing Barron, Harveys & Co. and Burroughs. Wellcome & Co. Barron, Harveys & Co. scored 100 for 4 wickets, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. 39. A. Halson made 40, not out, for the winners and took 6 wickets.

On Saturday, Burgoyne Burbidges' C.C. played the Zebra C.C. (the staff of the Poplar Union) on the latter's ground at Walthamstow. Burgoyne's scored 107 for five wickets, and the Zebra made 75. Newport batted well for the victors, making 49, whilst Dr. O'Brien hit freely for the losers (39). A curious incident of the game was that the ball landed in the umpire's pocket from a straight drive off Newport.

. Several secretaries of drug cricket clubs have sent us their lists of fixtures, for which we are obliged. In preparing the championship table during the season, it will be understood that we shall only count those matches contested between drug-house clubs. The record, so far as we know it, stands at present:—Burgoyne's, 1; Barron's, 1; Heron, -1; and B., W. & Co., -1.

#### The Benevolent Fund.

The following additions have been made to the Manchester District "Diamond Jubilee" contribution:—

				£ s.	d.
Amount previously	anne	ounced	 	107 12	0
A friend			 	0 10	0
Banks, Ed			 	0 10	0
Bew, John			 	1. 1	0
Boor, Fredk			 	0 5	0
Bowden, H.			 	0 5	0
Bransby, C. K.			 	0 2	6
Burgess, J. S.			 	0 10	0
Cussons & Sons			 	0 10	6
Graham, Chas. H.			 	0 10	6
Johnstone, Ed. S.		1 * 4	 	0 10	0
Siebold, L			 	1 1	0
Smith, J			 	0 5	0
Tyson, John			 	0 10	6
Williams, J. B.			 	0 5	0
·			-		
Total to date			 £	114 8	0

### The Teaching of Chemistry in London.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council have, in their recently-issued annual report, given an account of the conclusions and recommendations of the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of the teaching of chemistry in the metropolis. This sub-committee included Dr. W. J. Russell, Professor Ramsay, and Mr. Ludwig Mond, FF.R.S. The special reference to them was with a view of considering how the instruction in secondary schools in this subject might be made more useful and better adapted to the needs of London industries. The chief recommendations were that in secondary and continuation schools the teaching of chemistry should be solely of an educational nature, and should have no reference to practical applications, and that chemistry should be taught concurrently with mathematics and languages, and should be preceded by a course in physics. The teaching should be largely practical. With regard to evening classes, they concluded that for a certain class of adults, both employers and employed, there is need of instruction in special branches of chemistry. an understanding of which is of direct use to them in their occupation, and that the teaching of chemistry in its application to any localised industry should be concentrated, as far as possible, in a small number of institutions, which should be thoroughly equipped for the purpose and placed under the direction of technical experts, as in the case of the tanning school and the leather-dyeing school at Bermondsey.

# Drinking Methylated Spirit.

A blacksmith named Lee died in the Bethnal Green Workhouse Infirmary last week. He had been in the habit of procuring methylated spirit at an oil-shop, and drinking it. The Coroner: Drinking methylated spirit? Isn't it horrid stuff? A Juryman: My employer once gave me some

when I was taken ill, and it did me good. The post-mortem proved death to be due to gastritis, caused by drinking the spirit, Dr. Knox remarking that the man seemed to have consumed about a pint a day.

#### The Homceopathic Philanthropist.

Mr. Benjamin Parsous, of Stroud, states that for some years he has treated the poor of the town with homocopathie medicines, incurring thereby a good deal of expense. He proposes to give a pianoforte recital, and apparently hopes the public will reward his homocopathic philanthropy by paying to hear his piano-playing.

### Made a Fool of Himself.

Samuel Johnson, chemist's assistant, was summoned at the Ryde Police Court, on Monday, for having been drunk and refusing to quit the Ryde Pier Refreshment-rooms on April 24. He said he was sorry to say he was guilty. Mr. Colenutt, who defeuded, said there were extenuating eircumstances in the case. The defendant had been a tectotaler for some years, but, unfortunately, he had broken his pledge and made a fool of himself. The first thiug he did when he got sober was to express regret to the manageress of the refreshmeut rooms. He believed the defendant was in poor eircumstauees, and had lost the situation which he held through getting drunk. Defendant was fined 5s. and 8s. 6d. costs.

#### Birmingham and the P.A.T.A

The Midland Pharmaeeutieal Association Trade Committee has prepared its annual report, in which it is stated:—The Committee have held five meetings during the year, under the ehairmanship of Mr. William Jones, Mr. F. H. Prosser continuing the secretaryship. They have had under cousideration and discussion the best way of strengthening the hands of the P.A.T.A., which Association they are convinced will be the means of not only securing to the retailer an adequate remuneration, but will also form the basis of a strong and united protection association. The committee have had correspondence with all the leading wholesale houses who have not yet joined the P.A.T.A., and in most eases have been able to influence them to reconsider their position. The committee have also had correspondence with all the leading makers of proprietary articles who still hold aloof from the P.A.T.A., and they find that most of them, while admitting that the principle of a guaranteed profit is a just one, are awaiting developments before they join. Negotiations have been opened up with the London earriers re carriage of small parcels at a reduced monthly rate to members of the Association, and the committee hope to be able to bring these negotiations to a satisfactory issue. The election of their chairman, Mr. William Jones, as president of the P.A.T.A., is noted with satisfaction, and the committee urges its members to join the P.A.T.A. and use every legitimate effort to influence wholesale houses and manufacturers in its favour, and to vote solid at the Pharmaceutical election for candidates in favour of it.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### The Lowest Tender.

At last week's meeting of the Mullingar Guardians a lively discussion took place over the medicine-contract. Mr. Kiug, a Guardian, asked if the Local Government Board had sanctioned the contract entered into between the Guardians and Mrs. English for the supply of medicines to the Uniou. On being answered in the negative, Mr. King said as a representative of the ratepayers he protested against the robbery of the rates in not accepting the lowest tender. The action of the Guardians meant a certain loss to the ratepayers. Mr. Seally, in reply, said the committee had

examined the tenders, and had taken out fifty articles and compared the prices. They found contractors charging 1s. or less for articles which would cost 10s. or 1t. Were they to accept such tenders? After an acrimonious discussion Mr. King handed in a written protest, which was entered on the minutes.

### A Dublin Chemist Dies from an Overdose of Morphia.

At Dublin, on Friday last, Mr. Robert E. McDowell, ehemist and apothecary, whose pharmaey in Grafton Street was put up for sale by auction a few days ago, died in the City of Dubliu Hospital from the effects of an overdose of morphia, which he took in his branch medical hall, 46 Lower Baggot Street, where he resided. He had been in the habit of taking large doses of morphia, and last Deeember was treated at the Adelaide Hospital, where he lay iu an uneonseious state for nine days suffering from nareotie poisoning. In consequence of his habit of taking morphia, he was the source of constant anxiety to his wife and ehildren. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. MeDowell was speaking to him in his bedroom. He was then partially dressed, and was brushing his hair. Mrs. MeDowell left the room, and returned about fifteen minutes later. The poor lady, who is blind, not hearing her husband moving about, began to search for him, and at length found him lying aeross the bed on his back. Finding that she could not rouse him, she called Mr. Doherty, the assistant, from the shop. Medical aid was summoned, and he was afterwards taken to the hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness. At the inquest on Saturday, after hearing medical and other evidence, the jury returned a verdiet of death from paralysis of the breathing museles, eaused by an overdose of morphia.

# French Mews.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE PARIS DISASTER.—Living as we have done in Paris during the past week in an atmosphere impregnated with sorrow, it is difficult to refrain from an allusion to the awful catastrophe at the Bazar de la Charité. The kinematograph lamp which eaused this disastrous fire has naturally been the subject of much discussion. M. Girard, the head chemist of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, is endeavouring to trace the exact eause of the aecident, and he has interrogated the two men who had elarge of the kinematograph apparatus, who were amongst the persons who escaped. The head man, M. Bellac, first said he had no idea how the fire broke out, but subsequently stated that his lamp had become low and he manipulated the taps with a view to increasing the volume of oxygeu, when suddenly he found himself enveloped in flames. M. Girard is not quite satisfied with this explanation, but he admits two hypotheses. First, supposing what M. Bellae says is correct, he may have accidentally opened the taps too much and thus eaused a large flame to spring up which may have ignited the eelluloid bands which the two operators held. The eelluloid would burn like a fuse and easily set fire to the surrounding drapery. The second eonjecture is that the lamp may have completely gone out, and M. Bellac in relighting it postibly eaused an explosion of the ether with which the lamp was filled. The flame eaused by the relighting would communicate itself to the celluloid, as in the first hypothesis. Dr. Davenport, an American dentist here, was able to render special service in the recognition of the Duehess of Alençon's eorpse. Neither the Duke nor any other member of the family could recognise it but as dentist to the deceased lady Dr. Davenport was able to identify her, and this he was required to do on oath. The resisting qualities of teeth in the eireumstanees under which the Duehess met her death are well known, and the dentist was able to produce plans showing the operations performed by him for several years past. Dr. Davenport has shown me some of these plans, which give the form of the teeth in outline and the dentist indicates in the margin the work done by him. These slips are supplied by the dealers in dental supplies. It is not the eustom for dentists to keep them, but if Dr. Davenport had not done so in this ease the body of the Duchess d'Alençon would probably never have been reeognised.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 5.
Present: Mr. W. F. Wells, jun. (President), Mr. Downes
(Vice-President), Messrs. Grindley, Beggs, Kelly, Conyngham, Ryan, Dr. Walsh, and Professor Tiehborne.

### PHARMACISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

The PRESIDENT reported that a deputation, consisting of the Vice-President, Mr. Bernard, and himself, waited on the governor and directors of the Apothecaries' Hall in reference to allegations which had been made that the Apothecaries' Hall were granting their diplomas to medical men who had not served an apprenticeship. The deputation represented that it was very hard that licentiates of the Society should have to spend four years at practical pharmacy before they could be qualified to keep open shop, whilst medical men should receive the qualification of the Hall without having spent a day in a pharmacy. The directors of the Hall promised to give the matter their serious consideration, intimating that they were drafting new regulations in connection with their extended powers of giving the triple qualification.

## MEDICAL COMPOUNDERS TO CORK UNION.

The President next drew attention to the fact that the Local Government Board had, with some reluctance, provisionally sanctioned as an experiment the appointment for six months of Dr. Murphy and Dr. O'Brien, resident medical officers of the Workhouse, to discharge the duties of apothecary. The Local Government Board stated that at the conclusion of that period they would obtain a report from their inspector as to the hours of attendance of the medical officers in the compounding department and the arrangements for dividing the duties between them. They would then be in a position to decide as to the propriety of making the arrangement a permanent one. The salaries of the medical officers are to be increased 30% a year each. The office in question, said the President, had been previously held by a licentiate of the Society, who gave great satisfaction. He (the President) did not know whether the gentlemen mentioned in the letter were apothecaries or not. Even if they were, the sanctioning of their appointment in the capacity in question was a new departure on the part of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Kelly: I received a letter from a licentiate who was a candidate, complaining of it.

The Vice-President: It is a reversal of a former decision of theirs,

Dr. WALSH: In several of the smaller Unions throughout the country where there is no apothecary the doctors do the dispensing.

#### Mr. Evans wants to Resign.

A letter from Mr. Charles Evans, 49 Dawson Street, conveyed his resignation of his seat on the Council, as he was about to sever his official connection with the Society. Mr. Evans expressed his gratitude for the confidence the Council had placed in him by electing him President, and for the support and assistance they had invariably given him during his term of office.

The PRESIDENT: I have urged Mr. Evans to hold on to the Society, but he said he was determined to leave.

Mr. Grindley: He has been an ornament to the Society and the Council.

The PRESIDENT: He devoted whole days of his time with me at the time of the consideration of our last Bill.

Mr. BEGGS: We should ask him to reconsider his resignation.

The Registrar was directed to write to Mr. Evans to that effect.

# On the Abatement of Penalties.

Mr. J. B. Dougherty (Under Secretary), Dublin Castle, transmitted, for observations from the Council, a copy of a memorial which the Enniscorthy Co-operative Agricultural Society (Limited) had sent to the Lord Lieutenant, asking for the remission or abatement of a penalty of 5l. which had been imposed on John Kinsella, an assistant of theirs, for selling Hayward's sheep-dip without being lawfully qualified

to do so. The memorial stated that the sheep-dip had been supplied to members of the Society only and in total ignorance that they were transgressing the Pharmacy Act; and that the dip had been supplied by a boy in their employment to the sergeant appointed under the Food and Drugs Act under the impression that he could not refuse to supply him. On December 14, 1896, they received a letter from the Society, and subsequently they ceased supplying the compound to anybody. On April 25, long after the breach of law complained of, they were prosecuted.

The President said the Council had twice before strongly remonstrated against memorials of this sort being complied with, and on both occasions had gained their point. He was in possession of all the facts of this case, and would, with the assistance of the Vice-President—if the Council permitted—prepare a reply to the memorial. The memorial was not signed by the chairman of the company, and he (the President) presumed that that was because the chairman was one of the magistrates on the bench to whom the Society's solicitor objected at the hearing of the summons. The sergeant of police had evidence that the dip was supplied broadcast; and in court the solicitor for the defendant stated that had he known what the sergeant wanted with the compound he would not have given it to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Can they sell it to their own members?

Mr. Conyngham: I think so.

The PRESIDENT: When we wrote to them asking for information they would not give it to us at first; and afterwards, when we sent them a notice respecting the penalty, they sent us a very peculiar letter.

The duty of drafting a reply to the memorial was committed to the President and the Vice-President.

## THE CONSTABULARY AND THE PHARMACY ACT.

A letter from the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary intinated that the attention of the constabulary would be directed to the cases specified in a memorandum accompanying a letter which had been addressed to him by the Council.

The PRESIDENT: Our deputation laid certain facts before him, and he told us that if we sent him information as to the cases we thought should be taken up by the police, it would be done.

Another letter from the Inspector-General acknowledged the receipt of one from the Conneil, in which Sergeant Doherty was commended for his action in the case against the assistant of the Enniscorthy Co-operative Agricultural Society.

The President: The sergeant took a great deal of trouble in the case, and carried it out creditably.

#### Delegates to Brussels.

The President and Professor Tichborne were nominated as delegates from the Society to attend the Eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress at Brussels.

# LIMITED COMPANIES AND THE PHARMACY ACT.

Dublin, April 27.

Dear Sir,—Would you be good enough to inform me: (1) Whether your Council accepts the certificates of persons who have served the required four years in the service of limited liability companies, where the debenture shareholders of such companies are unqualified persons? (2) Whether an unqualified person in the service of such a company may compound, dispense, or sell a medical prescription? (3) Whether the name and address of every person who, being in the service of a limited liability company, dispenses, compounds, or sells a poison or prescription, must not appear on each such article? As far as I can understand the Pharmacy Acts, the answer to the first two questions must be in the negative, but I am anxious for an authoritative statement.

The PRESIDENT said the answer to the first inquiry in the letter was that, so far as he knew, the Council had never knowingly received a certificate from a limited company; and from what he knew of several members of the Council he was sure that unless they were compelled to do so they never would. It was, of course, open to any limited company to bring them into the Queen's Bench, and should such a thing occur it would be the duty of the Council to meet them there and have the matter tested, and he believed that

the Council would get a decision in their favour. As to whether unqualified persons in the service of a limited company could compound, the answer was that they could not. The Judges of the Queen's Bench had laid down that any person in the service of a limited company who compounded must be a qualified person, and that if he was not he would be liable to a penalty. As to whether a limited company who employed an uuqualified man, and allowed him to do acts which could only legally be done by a qualified person, were liable themselves, that was a question which had not yet been raised, and consequently was undecided. As to whether the name and address of the actual seller should be on the article sold, that was a point to which he referred in his address at last year's annual meeting. There was no legal decision on the point, but he thought it a very nice one. He was inclined to think that the name of the actual seller should be on the label. According to the Queen's Bench the seller in a limited company was not the company itself, but the individual who made the sale. That individual must be a qualified person. According to the Poisons Act the seller was bound to put his name and address on the article sold. He thought Mr. McWalter might be told what he had just said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he thought it would be better for the Council not to take upon themselves to give opinions, which might be upset or reversed. It would be better for them, in the first instance, to have recourse to legal advisers. He therefore moved—

That the questions put by Mr. McWalter be referred back to the Law Committee, with a direction to submit same to the Society's solicitor for his opinion, and authorising him, if necessary, to take the opinion of counsel on the matter.

Professor TICHBORNE seconded the motion, which was carried,

#### MR HAYES AND COMPANY PHARMACY.

The President said he felt it his duty to draw attention to a paragraph in a letter, written by Mr. Hayes, which appeared in The Chemist and Druggist the week before last. He regretted that Mr. Hayes was not present. He did not want to enter upon any discussion in reference to Mr. Hayes's company; but he felt that he would be neglecting his duty if he did not refer to this paragraph. In September or October, 1895, Mr. Downes drew the attention of Mr. Hayes, who was then President of the Society, to the fact that a committee was to sit in London for the purpose of receiving evidence in reference to the amendment to the Companies Act, and suggested that it would be wise for the President to go to London and try to get a clause inserted in the amendment Bill which would prevent company pharmacy in Ireland. They consulted together and drafted a clause. Mr. Hayes took it to London, and proposed it to the committee; but he did not stop there. He proposed another, which, if it had been accepted, would have rendered the one that had been agreed upon null and void. The elause agreed upon made it illegal for a limited company to earry on the profession of a pharmacist. The added clause enabled a company to do so, provided it had a qualified "directorate." some limited companies one man was manager and director; and, if Mr. Hayes's clause had been adopted by Parliament, a qualified man could now be put in as manager and director of a company, although he might not own a single share in it. When Mr. Hayes eame back his action was not approved of by the Council, and some members wanted to pass a vote of censure on him, being of opinion that he had deliberately given the Society away. The question then was how to get out of the difficulty they had been placed in, as the clauses had been printed, and might go before Parliament as the recommendations of the Society; and it was decided to alter the word "directorate" in the added elause to "company," and ask to have it passed in that way. If they had asked to have the whole thing withdrawn, perhaps it would not have been done. But what he (the President) found fault with now was this—Mr. Hayes, in his letter in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 24, said: "And this recommendation was sanctioned and adopted by our Council with the substitution of the word 'company' for 'directorate,' as per resolution of Council on December 4, 1895, reported in your journal December 14, page 854." The

Council never approved of Mr. Hayes's clause. On the contrary, they disapproved of it, and were quite dissatisfied with him; and several members of the Council—himself (Mr. Wells) amongst the number—thought that Mr. Hayes had, by his action completely sold the Society.

by his action. completely sold the Society.

The Vice-President said that at the time Mr. Hayes went to Londen he thought he was of the same mind as the majority of the Council, and he never was more surprised than when he saw his clause in The Chemist and Druggist. He (the Vice-President) came to the next meeting of the Council with a resolution of censure in his pocket; but other members of the Council spoke to him and said that as Mr. Hayes was going out of office as President at the time such a resolution would be too great a slap in the face to him. When his clause was discussed in the Council they endeavoured by the alteration that was made to take the heart out of it. They could see now that Mr. Hayes had formed his new company on the lines that he endeavoured to have carried out then.

The subject then dropped.

# IN THE NAME OF THE QUEEN.

The REGISTRAR was then proceeding to read a letter drafted by Mr. Conyngham, to whom, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last meeting, it had been referred to prepare a circular letter to be issued to licentiates in pharmacy and chemists and druggists, inviting their attention to the benefits they would derive from being members of the Society, when

Mr. GRINDLEY rose to order.

Mr. CONYNGHAM protested against the reading of his draft

letter being interrupted.

Mr. GRINDLEY: My point of order is that the letter is irregular in containing a reference to the Queen's Jubilee, the celebration of which was referred to a committee of the whole Council, from whom there is a report. That has nothing to do with the duty Mr. Conyngham was delegated to perform.

The PRESIDENT said the subject of the Queen's Jubilee had nothing to do with that of a letter to the licentiates; but he nevertheless thought it would be better to allow the

letter to be read.

Mr. FERRALL read the draft letter, which was as follows:—

Dear Sir,—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, having under their consideration the best means of celebrating this the twenty-first year of their existence as a Society, and also the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty Queen Victoria, invite your co-operation towards a scheme which I have pleasure in submitting to you. It has been suggested that the most appropriate and lasting way in which to mark the auspicious occasiou would be to establish a Benevolent Fund, for the chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists, their widows and children, when left otherwise unprovided for, and on which we would be pleased to have your views. The Council take this opportunity of thanking the pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists for the generous support accorded to them in carrying out the onerous duties entrusted to them, and would respectfully impress upon all the necessity for extending that support by becoming contributors themselves, or, if old members, by influencing others to join the Society. It would have been impossible without the loyal co-operation of the members of the Society to have achieved all that it has in the past; and it is a reproach to us, as the body entrusted with the regulation of pharmacy in Ireland, that so few are contributors to the Society. We would ask you to use your influence in this direction, and assure you that any suggestion you may be pleased to make respecting these objects shall have due consideration.

The President said that any reference to the mode of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee was quite out of place in what was intended to be a circular to licentiates drawing their attention to the advantages they would receive from membership of the Society. He was sure the licentiates of the Society would all agree that an address should be presented to the Queen; but that was a matter for the Council to decide.

Mr. Beggs remarked that the draft letter contained contradictions, for in one place it spoke of the generous support which the Council had received "from the licentiates," and in another it referred to the paucity of subscribers to the Scciety.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. RYAN said the letter should be referred to the Law Committee; Mr. CONYNGHAM said that was all he asked; and it was so agreed. Mr. GRINDLEY remarked that he had been the first to make the suggestion, in committee, of a benevolent fund.

# THE QUEEN AND A DINNER.

The REGISTRAR then read a report from a committee of the whole Council, submitting the draft of an address to her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee. This was read and approved. The committee also recommended that a dinner should be held.

Mr. CONYNGHAM urged that a benevolent fund should be

started.

The PRESIDENT said the proposal of an annuity fund was discussed the other day in committee, and they thought it would be a very good thing to start if they could succeed with it.

It was finally resolved to hold an annual dinner; and the consideration of other arrangements in connection with it

was deferred.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, Mr. Wm. A. Maxwell, 23 Castle Street, Dalkey, was nominated for membership.

# Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE annual general meeting was held at 9 Queen Square, W.C., on May 6, the President (Mr. C. Marley) in the W.C., on May 6, the President (Mr. C. Morley) in the chair. Mr. E. J. Millard was elected a patron of the Association. The Secretary (Mr. C. E. Robinson) read the twentieth annual report, which stated that thirty-six new members had been enrolled during the present session, making a total of 133, and the number of patrons is now forty-nine, being within one of the limit imposed by the rules of the Association. Nineteen notes and papers were contributed during the session, and in addition a discussion was held on "The Proposed New By-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society." The annual smoking-concert, conversazione, and series of Cinderella dances were again a great success, as was the annual dinner at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, when in the matter of attendance a record was established, 270 guests having been present. The research prize, consisting of the Association's medal and a supplementary prize of money and books given by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. had been awarded to Mr. R. Glode Guyer for work done on "The Iodine Value of Beeswax." There had been no competitors for the essay prize. The sum of 15s. obtained for the sale of programmes at musical and social evenings had been given to the Benevolent Fund. The premises at 103 Great Russell Street, where the Association had long had its rooms, were to be shortly pulled down, and since Lady Day the Association has been temporarily installed at 9 Queen Square, W.C. The balance-sheet showed an increased balance to the good.

Mr. C. J. Strother, Hon. Treasurer, submitted the balancesheet. Ile congratulated the Association on having a balance

of 1011. 12s. 10d., the largest it had ever had.

Both reports were adopted.

The President then presented the Association's medal, which goes with the prize offered by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. for practical work, to Mr. R. Glode Guyer for his paper on "The Iodine Value of Becswax."

Mr. Guyer briefly acknowledged the award, and also expressed his regret that in consequence of his leaving London he could no longer be actively connected with the work of the

Association.

The result of the Council election was then declared by the scrutineers. Seventeen members had offered themselves for re-election; 53 voting-papers had been sent in, one of which was informal. The following 14 were elected:—

		votes		votes
Mr. C. Morley		51	Mr. G. E. Pearson	 43
Mr. A. R. Melhuish	•••	50	Mr. T. Tickle	 40
Mr. C E. Robinson		49	Mr. F. R. Stephens	 40
Mr. T. M. Taylor		49	Mr. G. Roe	 39
Mr. E. W. Hill		47	Mr. F. Cooper	31
Mr. H. H. Robins		46	Mr. C. E. Pickering	 27
Mr. C. J. Strother	***	46	Mr. F. W. Gamble	 26

The unsuccessful candidates were:—Mr. E. A. Umney, 26; F. James, 23; W. A. Jones, 21. A tie having occurred for the last place, the President gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Gamble.

A long discussion ensued on a motion by Mr. George Roe to substitute in Rule 6 the words "annual ball" for "conver-

sazione.'

Mr. Strother proposed to make it "conversazione and ball," but the members could not make up their minds, so eventually the discussion was adjourned till next session.

The President then read his valedictory address, in which he reminded members that at the commencement of the session he had urged more London assistants to throw in their lot with them. He was disappointed that his appeal had not met with a better response; for, not only had the membership roll not increased, but it had to some slight extent shrunk. He hoped members would utilise the coming vacation to enlist new associates.

Mr. A. R. Melhuish proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Morley for the very efficient manner in which he had discharged all the duties connected with his office, and expressed the opinion that he had been one of the best Presidents the Association had ever had. Seconded by Mr. Guyer

and carried with much applause.

# Chemistry from Manchester.

THE Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry had so much to do at their meeting last Friday that business began at 6.30 P.M. There was a large attendance, and some preliminary lingual skirmishing before the meeting settled down to scientific business. Then, after a note on an indigo-testing apparatus, by Dr. Grossman, a paper on

THE ACETYL VALUE OF OILS

was read by Dr. Lewkowitsch, who recalled the fact that he had been engaged on this subject with Bencdikt, when the death of his colleague ended the conjoint work. Lewkowitsch has since continued the research, and has made some changes in the original method, which he proceeded to describe, after pointing out that certain saturated fatty acids, which cannot be hydroxylated, give apparent acetyl values which are fictitious. The chief drawback to the present method is the practice of first separating the fatty acids, because this often involves the extinction of certain distinctive features of the natural fats. He cited the case of butter and tallow, the saponification values of which differ, though the saponification values of the separated fatty acids show very little difference. His methods are quicker than the older procedure of Benedikt, and give results which arc more easily arrived at, and concordant, as the following figures (which are the values obtained by the relative processes) show: - Castor oil. 1505 and 1496; croton, 40 68 and 41 09; maize, (a) 8 75 and 8 25, (b) 7 81 and 7.90.

Mr. Dancer followed with a paper on

THE SEPARATION OF As, Sb, AND Sn.

His process is based on the solubility of the sulphides of antimony and arsenic in lime-water, and the insolubility of tin therein. The quantitative method, which is here given in outline-all the usual precautions as to washing, &c., being omitted—is equally useful as a qualitative method of separa-The metals (about 0.1 gramme of each) are fused with potassium carbonate and sulphur, the melt dissolved in water, and neutralised with hydrochloric acid. About 300 c.c. of clear lime-water is added, and the whole heated to 80° C. for four or five minutes. The tin is washed by decantation, and the filtrate (As and Sb) boiled down, while the precipate is being dealt with by dissolving the small amount on the filter in a few drops of yellow ammonium sulphide, adding to the bulk in beaker, diluting to 400 c.c., and boiling with 1 gramme of pure calcium oxide. When all the ammonia is driven off, the tin is completely precipitated. After filtering, drying, and igniting, nitric acid (dilute) is added, the nitrate of lime filtered off, and the tin oxide washed, &c., and weighed. The filtrate, boiled down to 30 c.c., is treated with 880 AmHO and glacial acetic aeid

added drop by drop until a permanent precipitate of antimony sulphide is formed. The solution is then boiled, the Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> filtered off, and titrated with iodine by Dr. Clark's method. The arsenic, which is still in solution, is thrown down with strong hydrochloric acid, dissolved in AmHO, and titrated with iodine and starch indicator.

# Chemical Society.

WHAT has come over this august body? One would think that the Fellows gathered for a funeral, judging from the tone of the last two meetings. It is true that

## DEAD HOPES WERE BURIED

on Thursday evening of last week, for when the President (Professor Dewar) had nominated Dr. Jowett and Dr. Lapworth as scrutineers of the election-ballot, he informed the meeting that the two scrutators [Professor Norman Collie and Dr. Wynne] who had acted at the annual meeting had again met and counted the voting-papers for the officers and Council. The senior Secretary had communicated the result to the Council and to him (the President), and he thought it would be no breach of confidence to inform the Fellows of it. The figures were:—

For the Council list ... ... 166
Against ... ... 152

The President at once called upon Mr. A. E. Munby, M.A., to communicate a note on

### A BUNSEN-BURNER FOR ACETYLENE.

The Fellows would not allow the presidential recount to pass without a cheer. Mr. Mundy then showed his Bunsenburner, which is constructed exactly like an ordinary one, but the tube is only 5 mm. in diameter. He had tried burning acetylene with carbon dioxide, but that would not do, so fell back on air, and has found it to work splendidly. The burner uses 1 cubic foot of acetylene per hour at a pressure of 6 or 7 in. of water; the flame is intensely hot, and the cost is only  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour per student. The burner should be especially valuable to chemists who are situated where they cannot get coal-gas. Mr. Munby said it is quite safe, and he demonstrated after the meeting that the supply of air can be diminished, or the flame burned back, without fear of explosion. The flame is so hot that no blowpipe is required for certain experiments, such as the combustion of zinc. The latter experiment was done at the meeting, and its prettiness was applauded. The next paper was on

# THE REACTIONS BETWEEN LEAD AND THE OXIDES OF SULPHUR,

Messrs, H. C. Jenkins and E. A. Smith, of the Royal Mintwere the authors, and the former made the communication in a dreamy-dreary sort of way. Hannay long ago stated that when galena is heated with a current of air the lead sulphide is partly reduced to the metallic state, and the rest of it oxidised according to the following equation:—

$$2PbS + 2O = Pb + PbS_2O_2$$
.

Some of the oxide is volatilised, but Hannay did not isolate it, and inferred the equation from the amount of metallic lead found and the oxygen used. The authors have found that galena itself volatilises, and, repeating Hannay's experiment, they ascertained that the quantity of metallic lead varies with the temperature and oxygen, from 17 per cent, to 36 per cent, being the yield, but they got more under certain conditions. They could get no evidence whatever of the existence of PbS<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, but they could never get rid of the sulphur altogether, the residues being black and giving off sulphuretted hydrogen when treated with acids. They then tried what would happen when lead and lead sulphate are heated. The text-book result is—

$$Pb + PbSO_4 = 2PbO + SO_2,$$

but they always found the residue to be black, on account of contained sulphide. Results at various temperatures were submitted, showing that the amount of sulphide produced increases with the temperature. The action of sulphurous anhydride upon molten sulphur also results in the production of sulphide of lead, as well as oxysulphur salts of the metal,

and a point is reached where the reaction becomes reversible. Professors Roberts Austen and Armstrong, Mr. Groves, and the President commented upon the communication, chiefly in compliments.

Mr. C. T. Haycock, F.R.S., on behalf of himself and Mr. Neville, communicated a note on

#### X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOLID ALLOYS,

which proved to be of intense interest on its own account, as well as for the important observations which fell from the Chair. Mr. Haycock said that the question which he and Mr. Neville wished to answer was, What happens when alloys solidify? He reminded the meeting of the phenomena which are observed in solutions of solids in liquids. Thus (1) when a dilute solution of potassium permanganate in water is slowly cooled to freezing-point, crystals of ice separate out; (2) when a saturated solution of the salt is made at a high temperature, and the solution slowly cooled, crystals of permanganate separate; and (3) a condition is obtainable when both solvent and solid separate together, which was called by Guthrie eutectic solution. The authors' observations show that precisely similar phenomena happen with alloys of gold and sodium, and they have proved it by placing sections of the alloys on sensitive plates and exposing them to the x-rays, when the crystals of sodium and gold can be clearly distinguished. Radiographs were exhibited which showed the crystals of sodium most markedly as in the first condition, the gold crystals of the second condition, a third in the eutectic condition, a fourth exhibiting fine crystals of gold in a eutectic solution of gold in sodium, and also a section of an alloy of gold and aluminium. All these exhibited such marked differences in structure that Mr. Haycock felt that the observations, when carried out, could not fail to have some practical bearing. Professor Roberts Austen was inclined to doubt that, and placed greater reliance upon spectroscopic methods The President, on the other hand, thought the observations valuable, especially in their bearing upon the ionisation theory. After a brief reference to his early observation that the opacity of substances to the x-rays increases with the atomic weight of the metallic or basylous constituents, he said that he had in a lecture that day suggested that advantage of this fact might be taken to determine the atomic weight of argon which he had liquefied. There was some doubt as to whether it was lighter or heavier than oxygen, but by submitting both liquids to the x-rays they would find which was the more opaque. complex question of solution also came into his low-temperature researches. He reminded the Fellows that the ionisation theory inferred that water solutions especially were electrolytic solutions, both the substances dissolved and the water molecules, or some of them, undergoing dissociation. In that condition certain substances were dielectric-excellent conductors of electricity. Copper sulphate and sodium chloride were good examples, but he found that when such solutions are cooled to a low temperature their dielectric constants decrease until they became absolute non-conductors. On the other hand, he had found that solution of potash, when cooled, increased to four or five times the dielectric constant of water, and the hydrates of sodium and rubidium behave similarly, but proportionately to their atomic weights. He thought that this study might yet throw some light on the theory of solution.

#### ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

At this point the scrutators gave in their report, showing that only one candidate (a Minor man) was blackballed. The following were amongst those elected:—Henry Norris Davidge, pharmaceutical chemist, 37 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.; R. Glode Guyer, pharmaceutical chemist, chemist to Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh; Harold William Harrie, 298 Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington, N., senior assistant in the chemical laboratory of Messrs, Harker, Stagg & Morgan, London; George Fowler Merson, pharmaceutical chemist, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Frederick Filmer De Morgan, pharmaceutical chemist, Andely Lodge Caeran Park, Newport (Mon.); Thomas Tickle, pharmaceutical chemist, 4 Pakenham Street, London, W.C.; John Welsh, pharmaceutical chemist, 12A Seller Street, Chester; Paul Thomas White, of Alfred White & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Castle Street, Saffron Hill, E.C.

This was all the business.

# Legal Reports.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

ARSENICAL SOAP.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on May 7, the appeal case, Houghton v. Taplin, was argued before Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Wright, sitting as a Divisional Court. Mr. Glen appeared for the appellant, Mr. Houghton, Iuspector to the Surrey County Council; and Mr. Lawless for the defendant. Mr. Glen said this was a special case stated by the Richmond Magistrates under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. The purchaser called at a shop where arsenicalsoap was advertised as producing complexions like that [holding up a highly-coloured picture] on persons who suffered from pimples—(laughter)—and having some effect on the skin. The particular soap that was purchased was found on analysis to have no arsenic in it at all, and the Magistrates held that it was a mere soap and that uo conviction could be obtained.

Mr. Justice Wright: Do you mean that if a man sold something as bread which turned out to be bricks there would be

no conviction?

Mr. Glen said that was the point. The respondent was summoned under section 6 of the Act for unlawfully selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, a drug—to wit, arsenical soap. On November 24 last appellant sent his assistant, John Churchman, to the shop of the respondent, Wm. Joseph Taplin, and Churchman paid 6d. for a tablet of the soap, which he afterwards handed at the door of the shop to appellant. Churchman was sent simply for a tablet of arsenical soap, and he was supplied with a tablet of "Dr. Mackenzie's arsenical soap, No. 2," wrapped up in printed papers, which described it as "innocent" and "perfectly harmless." Among the papers was the picture to which counsel had directed attention, and on the back of it was a report by Dr. Griffiths, to the effect that he had examined

many samples of the soap.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: What is the good of reading this? We are not advertising-agents here for Dr. Mackenzie or any-

Mr. Glen said his learned friend's case was that the transaction which took place was not the sale of a drug. He submitted, on the contrary, that it was so, although the thing sold was a sham drug. It purported to be soap containing a drug. Dr. Griffiths said it contained a very small quantity of arsenic, but the quantity useful for the skin was so small that the soap was absolutely harmless, yet producing a beneficial effect upon the skin. Another of the advertisements enclosed with the soap was from a lady, written from the Hotel Métropole, who said that after using this soap the spots on her face had entirely disappeared, after everything else had failed. (Laughter.)
Mr. Justice Hawkins: Who signs that?
Mr. Glen: Winifred Vernon.

Mr. Justice Hawkins [holding up the pictorial advertisement]: Is this her portrait? (Laughter.)

Mr. Glen: It does not appear so, my lord.

Mr. Justice Hawkins [reading from one of the documents handed in] said the soap had the property of rendering the skin white; in fact, it was represented as a perfect soap for beautifying the skin, and imparted to the skin a natural hue, and [again holding up the pictorial advertisement] that is

called a natural hue. (Laughter.)

Mr. Glen said the whole thing was enclosed in a wrapper bearing the name of the seller, and the purchaser told respondent's assistant that the sample was intended to be submitted to analysis, upon which the assistant said that did not matter as it was a patent article. Dr. Stevenson, the public analyst of Surrey, to whom a third part of the purchased tablet was submitted, certified, as to the percentage of foreign ingredients, that the soap free from arsenie was 100 per cent., with an appended observation that there was no authorised formula for arsenical soap. On the part of the appellant, it was contended that arsenical soap was a drug within the meaning of the Act; and on the part of the respondent, that as the soap contained no arsenic there could be no conviction, but that if there had been any offence, the proceedings should have been taken under the Merchandise Marks Act. Aud the Magistrates sustained the respondent's

Mr. Lawless: The Magistrates said the appellant had had recourse to a wrong remedy, and that the proceedings, if any lay, should have been under the Merchandise Marks

Mr. Justice Hawkins said he thought the Magistrates were

right in their finding.

Mr. Justice Wright agreed, but on this ground only. It appeared that the case was a case of a proprietary drug, and the information being under section 6 of the Act, they were bound to take notice that by the very terms of the section the sale of a proprietary drug was excluded from it. If the question had been whether a person could with impunity sell an article as a drug, and escape because there was no drug in it, he (Mr. Justice Wright) was very clear that they could not, and that the Magistrates would have had to convict.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said his judgment was entirely arrived at from the point that this was not a drug per se, and as regarded the 6th section of the Act, he did not dissent from what Mr. Justice Wright said—he only said nothing about it.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

# GLYCERINE AND LIME-CREAM.—A CASE DISMISSED.

On Saturday, at Brentford Police Court, before Mr. M. Sharpe (Chairman) and other justices, James Wilkey Webber, chemist and druggist, of High Road, Chiswick, again came before the Court on a summons charging him with having sold glycerine and lime-cream not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. Mr. Earle, barrister, appeared on behalf of the Middlesex County Council; and Mr. G. W. Lay, solicitor, defended.

As the case stood, the County Analyst (Mr. E. Bevan) had certified there was no glycerine in the compound, and Messrs. Bannister and Lewin, of the Somerset House laboratory, to whom a sample was sent by the Court, certified that tory, to whom a sample was sent by the Court, certmet that glycerine was present to the extent of " $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. dr. to the 8-oz. bottle." This agreed with the evidence given at the first hearing by the defendant and his assistant. The summons had stood adjourned for all the analysts concerned to be before

the Court.

Mr. Earle, in opening, referred to the case decided in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on the previous day, in which Justices Hawkins and Wright upheld the decision of the Richmond Borough Justices that arsenical soap which contained no arsenic was not a drug. He mentioned this because he believed that au attempt would be made to couvince the Bench that this summons must fail on the same ground, if the certificate of Mr. Bevan held good. He did not hold that view.

Mr. Lay: Oh! yes. I shall submit you are out of Court. The Chairman intimated that all the Court would go into was the examination of the analysts who gave the certificates. It was for that the Court adjourned the hearing, and

beyond that they would not go.

Mr. E. J. Bevan, in proving his certificate, stated that he could find no definite traces of glycerine. Being a heavy drug, with a sp. gr. of 126, compared with water, glyeerine would be the heaviest drug in the compound, and would sink to the bottom of the bottle. If a bottle of glycerine and lime-cream were left in the window for a time, the glycerine would sink and the oils rise, and it would take a great deal of shaking to get the ingredients to re-mix. If it were divided without having been well shaken, the top portion might contain less glycerine than the bottom. He could not say which portion of the whole sample he received. Even were ½ dr. present, it would be insufficient to have any effect on the compound. The compound, in his opinion, was a drug.

Cross-examined: His portion of the sample might contain less glycerine than the others if the shaking were in-

sufficient.

Walter Tyler, Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, stated that the portion sent to Somerset House would be the quantity which was left in the original bottle after the other two portions had been taken out.

Mr. Lay: Don't you think it likely the original bottle would be likely to contain the greater portion of glycerine?

Mr. Earle: I will admit that.

Socie detel

Mr. Richard Bannister, chemist from the Government Laboratory, Somerset House, in the course of a lengthy cxamination, stated that the portion he received was in an emulsion state. He, with Mr. Lewin, took 50 grammes of it, and let it stand six days, and there was no separation. The art in mixing was that it would not separate freely. They submitted the 50 grammes to every possible test. With sulphuric acid they got rid of the water from the oils. Then they tested for sugar and glycerine and lime, and went to work on the residue of 1.78 per cent, for the purpose of finding sugar or salts. This was treated with ether and alcohol; the insoluble part they treated for sugar, and they examined another portion for the purpose of estimating the lime. After these examinations they came to the conclusion that glycerine was present to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. dr. to 8 oz. of the sample. They examined the glycerine in other ways to prove its presence: they burned it, they took its optical value, and tested it by exposure to the air for the purpose of noting its physical power. The quantity they had to work upon was so small that they could not deal with it as they would have liked. The tests they applied showed conclusively glycerine.

Mr. Earle stated that, in the case of Mr. Mann, at Sunbury, the certificate of Somerset House stated the percentages of the constituent parts. He desired to know why a different course was followed here, and such unpro-

fessional language as "½ dr. to 8 oz." used.

Witness replied that they had never analysed a sample of glycerine and lime-cream before. At Sunbury it was limejuice, and the sample contained borax. Moreover, they were instructed to analyse for the presence of glycerine. They desired to be as explicit and simple and intelligible as possible, so that the Magistrates should be able to appreciate the information.

Mr. Earle: How much did you receive?—About 4 oz.

But how do you get your data right in the first instance? The answer is simple. As soon as you get the percentage you work it out into 8 oz.

Why did you give a different kind of certificate in the Sunbury case?—I cannot give a full answer, as I have not got

all my documents here.

Mr. Allen Brown (on the Bench): Then the difference in the form of the certificate is caused by the constituents of the sample?—That is the only explanation I can give.

Mr. Earle: Were you aware when you gave your certificate that the defendant had himself sworn that he used a formula which was published with his evidence ?-I was not.

When did you first know that the defendant had sworn that his recipe contained ½ dr. of glycerine?—I read it in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Before or after the certificate?—I cannot say.

Now, Mr. Bannister, did you put it in that form because it would make it appear there was more glycerine than would appear by percentages?—No, I thought if we put it in percentages the man might not get justice.

And you put it as large as possible to make the defendant's

case appear well ?-No.

Mr. Earle: It is unfortunate gentlemen will try to decide cases.

The Chairman: I must say we do not appreciate your distinctions. We could judge percentages as well as a plain statement. How do you know the sample sent you was of the same proportions as the others ?-We have to assume it is equal. If it is not it has been improperly divided.

The Chairman: Do you consider this a drug?—No.

Mr. George Lewin, also of the Government Laboratory, Somerset House, corroborated. Pressed upon the subject of the certificate, he said Somerset House was not bound to any form. If in one case they gave it in percentages, and afterwards found a simpler and better way, they would use the latter. He saw a report of the defendant's evidence in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but he would not say if that was before the certificate was given.

The Chairman: I understand you put the certificate in a simpler form so that the Bench could understand it?—Yes.

So the official certificates are in a form the Bench cannot understand? (Laughter.) Do you agree that glycerine sinks?—No, I do not. Anything soluble in water never sinksafter solution.

You agree that aqueous parts would sink ?—Yes.

Then if the stuff stood in the chemist's shop a long time

one part might sink to the bottom of the bottle?—It is purely conjectural.

It is only a question of shaking ?—No.

Mr. M. Conroy, F.C.S., analyst to Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, of London, &c., testified that at defendant's request he examined the portion of the sample left with defendant. He found glycerine in it, but he did not carry his analysis out to quantities

After some deliberation, the Chairman said the majority of the Bench were of opinion that the summons must fail. They believed that the portion analysed by the county analyst was from the upper part of the bottle, and that sent to Somerset House from the lower part, and that as the glycerine sank this would account for the discrepancy in the certificates. They allowed no costs to either side.

# THE ASSAY OF MILK ANALYTICAL DISPUTE.

BEFORE Mr. D'Eyncourt, at North London Police Court, on Monday, the hearing of the adjourned case of the Hackney Vestry v. Brown was resumed. Mr. Bodkin was counsel for the Vestry, and Mr. C. V. Young defended. The case had been adjourned to enable Mr. Young to call the analysts from the Government Laboratory at Somerset House who made the independent analysis, and declared that there was no conclusive evidence of added water in the portion of the sample submitted to them. As we previously reported, Mr. Leo Taylor, the Hackney public analyst, certified that the milk in question contained 6 per cent. of added water. His opinion was backed up after separate analyses by Mr. Otto Hehner, Mr. Bernard Dyer, and Mr. Bevan, each of whom operated upon a portion of the sample, and handed on the bottle to the other. The third portion, which the inspector had left with the defendant, was sent to Somerset House for analysis, with the result stated.

Mr. Leo Taylor was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Young. He said that when he made his analysis he estimated the total solids in the first instance, and then the total fat and ash. If his estimation of the total solids was wrong, of course it would upset the whole calculation checked his figures by taking the gravity and finding the total. The Society of Public Analysts based their system upon thousands of analyses. It was not the case that each analyst thought himself right and his brother-analyst The analysts at Somerset House and the Society of Public Analysts had different methods of milk-analysis, and the Society considered theirs the more accurate. If there was any foreign matter in the milk it would make the figures wrong, but this the analyst guarded against. did not spare himself trouble in arriving at an accurate

By the Magistrate: The three analyses of the same sample did not exactly agree.

Mr. Bodkin: But they were suspiciously near it. (Laugh-

Cross-examination continued: Did not say when I sent the sample to Mr. Hehner and others that a sample had been sent to Somerset House, and that I wanted their opinion upon it. The cork of the bottle must have been taken out four times to enable the four analyses to be made, but that would not affect the quality of the milk. The milk had been preserved with formaline before being sent round to the analysts. Nearly a month elapsed before the sample got to Mr. Bevan and to Somerset House. Did not know that at the last hearing Mr. Hehner said that one of the recommendations of the Select Committee was that the reference as an appeal should be taken from Somerset House.

The Magistrate: He said there should be a Court of

Reference. But is it worth while going into this?

Mr. Young: They tried to influence your mind against Somerset House by saying it.

Mr. Bodkin: Somerset House is no appeal whatever. Their certificate is not conclusive.

Mr. Young: The fact is that in that recommendation it was said that no public analyst should be on that Board of

Reference. Mr. Bodkin then examined Mr. Leo Taylor as to his

methods of analysis, and elicited that he sought for the solids and fat, and drew his conclusions as to the water from the results. By taking the specific gravity of the milk they were able to find what the non-fatty solids were. This

vas very easy. He knew that the tables prepared by Dr. Bell, of Somerset House, had been criticised by analysts. He did not adopt the method laid down in those ables, and therein lay the point at issue between the Society and Somerset House. The fat could not be completely separated from the solids not fat after decomposition had commenced. It was impossible to thoroughly exhaust the fat and leave the non-fatty substances entirely free from fat. He considered that decomposition must have been present in the sample analysed by Somerset House, because there was no formaline in it.

Mr. Young: But boracic acid had been added.
Mr. Bodkin: We shall come to that by-and-bye.

Mr. Taylor added that the greater the decomposition the less accurate the analysis. In most cases the decomposition raised the quantity of fatty solids. The fact of the milk curdling prevented an accurate division. When the sample in question was submitted to him for analysis it was perfectly correct. Boracic acid was added to the milk to preserve it for a day or two. It was not calculated to avert decomposition for several weeks. Boracic acid would be used in solution. Dry crystals would not be put into the milk, and therefore he estimated this would make 1 per cent. of added water. But the presence of boracic acid in this sample did not account for all the added water found. The removal of the cork would not affect the milk where formaline had been added, but it would accelerate decomposition where there was no preservative.

Dr. Bernard Dyer was also recalled, and gave an interesting lecture on milk-analysis. The boracic acid would add to the total weight of the ash, and the addition of the acid would add to the total of water. The average of boracic acid allowed was 1 pint of solution to 16 gallons of milk. He agreed that it was difficult to ascertain the exact quantities of solids and fats when reduced to dryness. When the fat solvent was put in it created a kind of toffy from the sugar—a hard substance, which the solvent might not thoroughly act upon. Therefore it was difficult to determine

the percentage.

By the Magistrate: We have to make allowances for decomposed milk. If we did not make such allowances, it would tend to show more water still. It had been found that the Somerset House tests were in some instances incorrect. The witness showed the Magistrate how, by the aid of ordinary blotting-paper and ether, it could be ascertained what were the constituents of milk, which was far better (he said) than the drying-process adopted by Somerset House.

Mr. Bodkin said he did not wish to introduce the *odium* analyticum too much, but he must say there had been a good deal of friction between the Society of Public Analysts and Somerset House.

Mr. Bevan was also recalled, to be examined as to his analysis.

By Mr. Young: It is chiefly in regard to milk-analysis that we don't agree, and this owing to the different methods of analysis. We say ours is best. They say theirs is.

For the defence, Mr. Young contended that the sample sent to Somerset House was a good one; in fact, it was good now as shown in the bottle in Court, whilst that which had been sent round to the different analysts had been endangered by the frequent removal of the cork, notwithstanding the presence of the formaline.

The Magistrate: The only inference I draw is that if Somerset House had used the same method of analysis as these other four gentlemen their decision would be the same. But there is a difference of opinion as to which of the methods is correct. The real issue is as to which is the proper method

of analysis.

Mr. Young now called Mr. Richard Bannister, who said he had been in the Inland Revenue Laboratory at Somerset House for thirty-four years, and for thirty-two years had been engaged in this particular work. He had analysed a great number of samples of milk and other things. Or March 31 he received the sample in question, and he would like the Magistrate to look at the sample now. It was not even yet turned into curds. He analysed it in conjunction with Mr. Lewin; so the work had all been checked. When they received the sample they turned the whole out into a suitable vessel. They were careful to get it into solution, as if they found it in any way curdled they did not go on with the

examination. In this case the sample was in very good condition. They took from the sample, after thoroughly mixing, three weighed portions:—one was for the estimation of the total solids; the second for the estimation of the solids not fat and fat; and the third the duplicate experiment for non-fatty solids and fat. They found total solids 1230 per cent. In the case of the solids not fat, he never took them down to dryness, as stated by Dr. Dyer, but took them down to a moist condition, and used alcohol, and afterwards ether, for the purpose of dissolving out the fat. They had suitable instruments for the purpose of grinding down the solids—fat and not fat. The ether was from time to time poured off into a weighed vessel, and this operation was continued until the solids not fat were in a condition of fine powder or flour. When they found they had got out the whole of the fat, the solids not fat were dried and weighed. The ether was evaporated down, and then the fat was weighed. The result obtained in this case was:—total solids, 12.30 per cent.; solids not fat, 8.51 per cent. in the first experiment; solids not fat, in the second experiment, 8.55; the fat in the first experiment, 3.85, and, in the second, 3.77. So that the united result was:—total solids, 12:30; second experiment, 12:36; third, 12:32. The ash present in the milk was  $\frac{r_0}{100}$  per cent., and the quantity of boracic acid did not exceed 7 gr. to the gallon. On account of the presence of boracic acid, Mr. Lewin and himself gave a certificate in this form: - Taking 8.5 per cent. of non-fatty solids, the sample does not afford evidence of added water. On account of the milk having been kept, there was a change in the composition of the sugar naturally present in the milk. A portion of it had been converted into alcohol, and a further portion into acetic acid. A portion of the nitrogenous matter had been converted into ammonia. But the changes that had taken place from those causes had not reduced the solids not fat more than  $\frac{23}{100}$  per cent. So that really the milk when in its original state would have solids not fat 8.7 per cent., and fat 3.81 per cent., showing that it was milk of very fair quality. There was no occasion to make allowances for decomposition, and had he done so he would have made it slightly better for the defendant. They got the solids out by the maccration process. The solids that are fat, added the witness, would, by Dr. Adams's method, be added to by that which was on the hands of the operator, who handled the paper as demonstrated by Dr. Dycr, and any extractive matter obtained from the paper itself.

In reply to Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Bannister said he would never use the coil process. The specific gravity of milk increased for twenty-four hours after it was milked. Did not take the specific gravity of this particular sample, because it was impossible. But this did not prevent a proper analysis being made. The specific gravity spoken to by Mr. Taylor (1029) was a low one. The uncorking of the bottle would admit air, and there would be air in the milk already. By De Grueber and Adams's process, 3:30 was a fair average of fat. The witness was asked as to the professional standing of Mr. Hehner and Dr. Dyer, but he declined to be personal; and he repeated, in the face of what had been said, that there was no doubt that it was an exceedingly good milk in the bottle. The witness was shown certain tables of experiments which Mr. Hehner had demonstrated to be inaccurate. But he replied:-I see these red-ink statements, but do not admit that they are facts. He was not saying that Mr. Hehner, Dr. Dyer, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Bevan were wrong in their conclusions. He was not responsible for the sample of milk they operated upon. He only spoke of the sample submitted to himself, and he maintained his conclusions. He did not admit that he was in antagonism to the public analysts; and if it was a fact that in many instances Somerset House did not confirm the results of the public

analysts, it was only after careful research.

The Magistrate said he thought he had heard sufficient. He would not trouble Mr. Young to reply for the defence. This was a penal matter, and, as there was a doubt in it, he must give this in favour of the defendant. They had there two samples of milk. Four analysts of eminence spoke on one side, and two, equally eminent, on the other side. Mr. Bannister considered there must have been a difference in the two samples. That might explain the whole thing. Then there was a difference in the systems of analysis. He (the Magistrate) could not pretend to judge which was the correct system. Mr. Bannister appeared to have gone into

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the matter very fairly, and the other gentlemen, he believed, were fair in their evidence as well. He (the Magistrate) must also take into consideration the fact that the defendant, acting on the advice of his advocate, sent his portion of the sample to Somerset House for analysis, which a man conscious of having done wrong would hardly have assented to. Therefore he would dismiss the summons.

Mr. Bodkin: I am told that another analyst examined the sample before it went to Somerset House, and he found it wrong.

The Magistrate: I have not heard it, and it is not before me now.

Mr. Bodkin: It is an old trick to send the sample to Somerset House, in order to get an adverse decision.

Mr. Young asked for costs, and the Magistrate allowed him seven guineas.

# SALICYLIC ACID IN RASPBERRY-VINEGAR AND GINGER-

At Liverpool Police Court on May 5, David Cohen, a shopkeeper, was charged with selling raspberry-vinegar which was said to contain 79 gr. of salicylic acid to the gallon. and ginger-wine said to contain 88 gr. of salicylic acid to the gallon. Mr. Collingwood Williams, county analyst, gave it as his opinion that the quantity of salicylic acid in the drinks would be likely to affect the digestive organs, particularly in the case of children. From four to eight grains per gallon would have been all that was necessary. He attributed the presence of so large a quantity to carelessness on the part of the manufacturers. Dr. Manby gave corroborative evidence. For the defence, Mr. A. G. Steel contended that there was nothing in the mixture in any way injurious to health, and in support of this plea called Drs. Steeves and Mulliner, both of whom agreed that the quantity of salicylic acid found by the analyst was in no way inimical to health, in fact, Dr. Steeves considered that in this rheumatic climate it would be of advantage to those who drank it. Mr. Davies, analytical chemist, also gave similar evidence. Mr. Stewart dismissed the case.

# SYRUP OF RHUBARB.—INVOICES AS GUARANTEES.

At Bingley Petty Sessions, on May 5, Inspector Randerson laid an information against Stephen Thos. Sharp, grocer, Micklethwaite, for having sold syrup of rhubarb below the recognised standard. The certificate of Mr. A. H. Allen, West Riding analyst, set forth that according to the B.P. this drug should have a specific gravity of 1.310, which indicated that it was composed of 80 per cent. sugar and extract and 20 per cent. of water. The sample under analysis showed a specific gravity of 1 238, which gave 62 per cent. of sugar and extract—or 18 per cent. too little—and 38 per cent. of water. The defendant had given notice that he intended to rely upon a guarantce from the wholesale dealer.

Mr. Naylor, for the defence, said the guarantee consisted of the words "guaranteed genuine" written opposite the item in the invoice, the suppliers being Messrs. G. L. Greenwood & Co., wholesale druggists, Keighley. Mr. Naylor handed in the invoice. Mr. Hankinson, who represented the prosecutors, said this was not a guarantee within the meaning of the Act. The Chairman observed that the invoice, or guarantce, was not signed. Mr. Naylor said it was written on the printed form of the firm, and he asserted that it was not essential that this should be signed. Ultimately the Magistrates found that Mr. Sharp bought this syrup of rhubarb on a written contract, and sold it as he bought it, and they therefore dismissed the case.

# THE APOTHECARIES ACT.

# APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY v. ELLINOR.

OUR report of this interesting case last week gave the evidence for the prosecution at length, but the defence, as it did not come on until late on Thursday afternoon, was only briefly given. As it contains points of considerable interest we give it more in detail.

Mr. Neal set up the defence that no case had been made out. There must be evidence of systematic practice, and there had been no such evidence adduced. charged that the defendant had attended the witnesses; I practise dentistry.

the charge was that he had prescribed, dispensed, and supplied medicines—not one of these things separately, but the whole of them. He admitted that Mr. Ellinor had attended Mr. Meggitt in the capacity of a medical man, and there was no law to hinder him from doing so, or even to hinder any old woman from doing that. In all he had done the defendant had acted quite openly, and had won the esteem and affection of a considerable number of persons who had profited by his knowledge. Defendant was qualified to practise midwifery, he was a pharmaceutical chemist, he had a full dental qualification, and he held a degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon him by the University of Philadelphia. Mr. Neal went on to argue that the only penalty imposed by the Medical Act of 1858 was upon persons falsely pretending to be registered practitioners, and the only disadvantage placed upon unregistered practitioners was the disability to sue for their charges and to hold certain appointments named in the statute. Medical Act of 1886, Mr. Neal said, created the colonial and foreign branches of the register. It appeared that these branches could only be called into existence by the order of the Queen in Council. The defendant was only prevented from having his diploma tested, and, if found effectual, duly registered, by the fact that this part of the statute had never been called into active existence in the manner provided, although such an order had been made in the case of colonial practitioners. He contended that under the provisions of section 12, sub-section 3, the defendant's right to practise meanwhile was recognised. That scetion provided that a British subject, practising medicine or surgery, or a branch of medicine or surgery, in the United Kingdom, if he had continuously practised the same in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years, might under certain conditions be registered. That must mean that the law recognised the right of such person so to practice, otherwise the statute was reduced to the absurdity of stating that the qualification to enable registration was that the applicant should have systematically and continuously broken the law for upwards of ten years.

His Honour asked Mr. Alexander, who appeared for the Society, what other meaning, if any, he should suggest as being attached to that section.

Mr. Alexander replied that Mr. Neal's argument appeared to be based upon the fallacy of not distinguishing between registration and qualification.

Mr. Neal said his argument was exactly the opposite of that, inasmuch as if a person was already registered he would not be likely to request that he might be registered

Mr. Ellinor was called, and, in reply to Mr. Neal, said he was a pharmaceutical chemist duly registered, a licentiate of midwifery of Dublin, a registered dental surgeon, and had been practising medicine for twenty years. He produced to the Court a diploma conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Philadelphia, which was granted him on examination.

His Honour: Were you examined in Philadelphia?

The Defendant: No; by written papers.

Proceeding, Mr. Ellinor said he applied to the Medical Council for registration under part 2 of the Medical Act of 1886, and was informed that that part of the Act was not yet operative. That was his position now. The mement that part of the Act was made operative he was willing and desirous of having the judgment of the Council on his diploma and examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alexander: He had been practising medicine for over twenty years. He had made no secret of that fact.

And you are proud of it ?—I am proud of what I do.

Proud of the knowledge and skill which you say you possess?—Yes.

In reply to further questions, defendant admitted that he attended Mr. Meggitt in the early part of 1896, and wrote out a prescription for him. The prescription was prepared by his assistant at his shop in Spital Hill, and sent up to Mr. Meggitt. The statement made by Mrs. Hirst was true. He attended and prescribed for her, and his assistant in that case also would make up the prescription.

Mr. Alexander: Is it not a fact that at your chemist's shop you have a private consulting-room ?-I have one where

And do you not in that room see patients and prescribe in nedical cases?—Uudoubtedly I do.

And the prescriptions you there prescribe are made up in our shop, and delivered to the patients, who pay for them? -I write the prescriptions, but rarely myself see them nade up.

Is not that what you get your living by ?\_I get my

iving in various ways.

His Honour said he had not the slightest doubt about the judgment he was forced to give. He said "forced," because ne did not think anyone who had been in that court and heard Mr. Ellinor give his evidence could fail to think that he had given it in a way eminently to his credit. There had been no attempt to conceal or even to modify what he had done. If it were a question of the moral or social standing of Mr. Ellinor, he thought everyone in court would pass the highest opinion on him. Unfortunately, there were one or two cases which appeared to him to decide the question beyond all doubt. The judgment of Justice Cresswell in particular gave an absolute ruling on this point, and, however much he might appreciate the way in which Mr. Ellinor had conducted himself that day, he was bound by the judgment. Before going further, he would like to say, in the strongest and clearest way he could, that, however hard at times it might seem, he entirely approved of this class of legislation, and thought it most beneficial. They did not allow even lawyers without a diploma to practise in their courts, and to give advice which might lead people astray; still more important was it that they should not have unqualidestructive poisons to uneducated and ignorant people. They destructive poisons to uneducated and ignorant people. must not therefore suppose that what he had been saying with reference to Mr. Ellinor was in any way throwing a doubt on the beneficial character of the legislation. In this particular case it might seem very hard upon Mr. Ellinor, but it was the law, and he was there to administer that law. He had no choice with regard to the amount, and gave judgment against Mr. Ellinor for 20l., the penalty sued for.

Mr. Neal asked his Honour not to allow costs.

His Honour (shrugging his shoulders) declined to say any-

thing about costs.

Mr. Alexander: It is usual in such cases to ask for costs on the higher scale, but in consideration of the character of the defendant he would merely ask for the usual order as to

The case then concluded.

# THE APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY v. FELTON.

On Monday, at the Wandsworth County Court, before Judge Lushington, the Medical Defence Union, on behalf of the Apothecaries' Society, sought to recover from a man named Felton, "a medical botanist," of 171 High Street, Battersea, a penalty of 201 for practising as an apothecary.

Mr. R. W. Turner was counsel for the plaintiffs.

defendant did not appear, nor was he represented.

It was stated that on Saturday, September 12, last, the defendant was in a trap in the Battersea Park Road. There was a large crowd around the trap, and the defendant was addressing them upon medical topics and selling medicines at 6d. a bottle. He was giving away handbills which bore the following: - "J. Felton, medical botanist, late army apothecary, eight and a half years in India.

Mr. Turner: This brings him under the Act I think. Unfortunately there are too many of these army men about. His Honour: But do not all quack doctors prescribe

medicines?

Mr. Turner: No, they do not prescribe. I shall prove that the defendant used the stethoscope and made up mixtures for a customer. Mr. Tyrrell, a solicitor's clerk, said that on February 23 last he called at the defendant's shop, the window being full of herbs and herbal medicines. Defendant told him that he had a cold, and examined him in a room at the rear of the shop, using a stethoscope and holding his Defendant said the witness's left lung was affected with asthma, and gave him a written guarantee to cure him within four days. The price to be paid was 5s., half to be returned if a cure was not effected. They then returned to the shop, when the defendant pounded up some medicine and mixed it in his presence and gave it to him.

Mr. Turner: I have another witness who went to the shop,

and defendant looked at his finger nails and said he had consumption. The defendant is now on the tramp to Wales, and we want to stop him selling these medicines

His Honour imposed a penalty of 20%, with costs on the

# THE SALE OF POISONED GRAIN.

AT Ely Petty Sessions, on May 6, John Allsop, of Lakenheath, was charged under the Poisoned Grain Act, 1863, with selling a poisonous preparation, not for agricultural purposes, and calculated to destroy life. Defendant pleaded that he used the preparation for vermin. Police-constable Simpson, who was in plain clothes, saw the defendant in the Corn Exchange, and paid him 1s. for a packet of poisoned graiu, which killed a rat and two sparrows that had picked up a grain or two accidentally. Mr. A. Howard, analytical chemist, found strychnine in the corn. Defendant was fined 51. with 11. 18s. costs. Thomas Ward was charged under the same Act with having laid down some poisoned wheat. Dead birds were found in his garden, and a police-constable said he found thirteen on a rubbish-heap in defeudant's garden. He opened three, and found poisoned wheat. It appeared, however, that no analysis had been made, so the Bench had no alternative but to dismiss the case.

# THE COST OF CO2.

On May 7, in the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. J. B. Wallace, Oldpark, Belfast, and another, sought to recover from Mr. Howard Lane, Corporation Street, Birmingham, damages for breach of contract. It was alleged that the defendant undertook to supply a plant to turn out 2 cwt. of liquid carbonicacid gas daily, and guaranteed that the cost of production of the gas by that plant should not exceed a half-peuny per lb. The plaintiff's case was that the gas could not be produced by the plant supplied by the defendant at a less cost than  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . or 3d. per lb., and claimed 408l., being made up of moneys paid to the defendant and expended in connection with the erection of the machinery. For the defence it was stated that although the machinery was not at present capable of producing gas at the indicated rate, it could, with a little trouble, be made efficient in the terms of the contract. The case was adjourned for two months so that the defendant might have an opportunity of putting the machinery in proper working order, with liberty to either party to apply.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND SAUCE-BOTTLES.

AT West London Police Court the Birmingham Vinegar Brewery Company, manufacturers of Holbrook's sauce, summoned William Trusler, a grocer, of Notting Hill, for unlawfully having in his possession, and for sale, a bottle of Worcester sauce, to which a false trade description was applied. The bottle, which bore the name of Holbrook in embossed letters, contained a sauce of another man's manufacture. The question in dispute was whether the name of Holbrook amounted to a false trade description, having regard to the other information on the bottle. Mr. Lane said if he picked up the bottle in a restaurant or elsewhere, and noticed the name of Holbrook upon it, he would come to the conclusion that the contents were of Holbrook's manufacture. William Thomas Purrett, the manufacturer of the sauce in Holbrook's bottle, said it was the custom to put cheap sauces in second-hand bottles bought from dealers. Mr. Lane believed the defendant had acted innocently, and on this ground dismissed the summons, but he strongly condemned the mode of transacting business. He refused to allow the defendant his costs.

## PATENT||EYE-GLASSES.

On May 8 the patent action, Wood v. Raphael, came before Lords Justices Lindley, Lopes and Rigby as an appeal by the plaintiff against a decision of Mr. Justice Romer. was brought to restrain the alleged infringement of a patent (No. 4,280 of 1890) for improvements in pince-nez or double eye-glasses. The plaintiff's eye-glasses had a fixed bridge, which was stated to be an important feature in eye-glasses in cases of astigmatism, and two hinged or pivoted placquets, or metal plates, for the nose, which were supported on springs attached to the rims of the glasses or to the bridge-bar. The plaintiff's patent was for the combination of the fixed bridge with the pivoted placquets. It was conceded that both items of the combination were known and had been separately used in connection with eye-glasses. Mr. Justice Romer held that the patent was void for want of invention, and dismissed the action. The plaintiff appealed, and the Court of Appeal supported Mr. Justice Romer's decision and dismissed the appeal.

### COUNTY COURT CASES.

#### "ARSENICAL" SOAP CASE.

RETAILER GETS DAMAGES AGAINST THE MANUFACTURER.

AT the Kingston-on-Thames County Court on May 7, before Judge Lushington, Q.C., Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., chemist and druggist, Richmoud Road, Kingston, sued Messrs. Yardley & Co. (Limited), toilet soap-manufacturers, Tottenham Court Road, London, for 50l. damages, alleged to have been sustained by the misrepresentations alleged to have been made by the defendants.

Mr. Arnold White, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. Spokes, barrister, for the defendant company.

hearing occupied more than five hours.

Mr. White, in opening, said the plaintiff, Mr. Alfred Higgs, was a fully qualified chemist, and a gentleman of some position in the town of Kingston, where he had carried on business for eighteen years. Formerly he was a member of the Kingston Corporation; at present he was a member of the Kingston Borough Bench. The defendants were a limited liability company. On January 24, last year, the defendants traveller called on Mr. Higgs and solicited an order. Hc produced a sample of a certain soap he was anxious to sell. It was described in books in these terms: "For the complexion —Absolutely harmless. Dr. King's arsenical toilet-soap, 9d. per tablet; three for 2s." The tablet was stamped "Dr. King's arsenical soap," and it was wrapped up in a paper upon which were printed these words: "Triple-milled and super-fatted with finest cold-cream. Dr. King's arsenical soap. Guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless. Specially recommended by the Faculty for preserving the skin and improving the complexion." The traveller said: "This is a genuine soap of our manufacture, and equal to any made. It is selling well, and if you will buy a quantity we will print your name on the wrapper." On the strength of these representa-tions, Mr. Higgs gave a small order. On December 7, 1896, Mr. Higgs sold a tablet of this soap in the ordinary course of business, and as a result of this sale proceedings were taken against him under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. He was sued before the Kingston Borough Magistrates for selling a drug not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, and was fined 10s., and ordered to pay 16s. costs.

Mr. Spokes: I am going to contend that that conviction was wrong. There have been two magisterial decisions near here that "arsenical" soap containing no arsenic is

not a drug, and the summonses were dismissed.

His Honour: Suppose it was decided the conviction was That would not affect my judgment.

Mr. Spokes: With respect, I think it would.

Mr. White (proceeding) said this prosecution and conviction was a very serious thing to his client. He did not quarrel about the proceedings before the Magistrates, or about the action of those who had to carry out the Act. He thought prosecutions in such cases were praiseworthy. The only question for his Honour to determine was, Who was to suffer—Mr. Higgs, who was absolutely innocent of any any offence, or Messrs. Yardley, who were the real offenders. What was the attitude of this firm? They were written to by Mr. Higgs's solicitors, asking for their help in the policecourt proceedings, which they refused; and subsequently Mr. Higgs saw the managing-director, who admitted to him that there never was any arsenic in the soap at all.

His Honour: What is my position in relation to the deci-

sion of the Magistrates?

Mr. White: Your Honour is bound to regard the decision as a correct decision.

His Honour: On what authority?

Mr. White: Because it stands. It may or may not be upset, but it stands. I don't quarrel with the conviction. but I say the defendants have rendered themselves liable to au action for damages under the common law with reference to deceit. Counsel quoted the case of Pete v. Day, in the House of Lords, in which Lord Herschell laid down that if a person made representations recklessly, and without caring whether they were true or not, the person injured thereby was entitled to damages. This applied exactly to Messrs. Yardley & Co., for the conviction was the natural result of the original fraud. But, whether or not he was convicted. Mr. Higgs was still a sufferer, in consequence of the indignity inflicted upon him by the more fact of the prosecution. Whatever had happened at the police-court was immaterial. The plaintiff's claim fell within section 15 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893. When the soap was sold there was an implied condition that it was free from any defect. The defect was the absence of the particular drug -arsenic-which it was represented the soap contained. It would not be apparent upou reasonable examination, Mr. Higgs not being an analyst.

The Judge: You distinguish "arsenical" soap from golden soap. You would not expect to find gold in golden

Mr. White: No, but this is a real name, for there is sup-

posed to be a real thing in the soap.

His Honour: And I suppose if you had a thunder-andlightning soap, you would not expect to find thunder and

lightuing in it. (Laughter.)
Alfred Higgs, the plaintiff, was sworn, and said when he gave the defendants' traveller an order for the soap he relied upon the statement he made, as well as upon the representations contained in the wrappers. He read the summons on December 15. On December 16 hc proceeded to the company's premises and saw Mr. Challis, the managing-director. He asked him if he would defend the case, and he said he did not think he could. In fact, he declined. He then asked him how much arsenic was supposed to be in the soap, and he replied that there was no arsenic at all in it. Witness asked him who Dr. King was, and he said that Dr. King was mythical. He also said that "arsenical soap" was only a fancy name. Witness defended the case before the Magistrates, but was convicted and fined. Three months after the conviction his receipts fell off to the extent of 371. 8s. 3d. He also incurred legal expenses to the extent of 211.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spokes: Witness was certainly under the impression that the soap contained arsenic.

Mr. Spokes: Then, being a poison, why did you not enter it in the book at the time of the sale?

Witness: Because, from a judgment in the House of Lords, that is necessary only when the poison is sold in poisonous quantities.

Mr. Spokes (incredulously): I should like to see that case.

Joseph Bargary, assistant to Mr. Higgs, also gave cvidence. Cross-examined: He did not hear the defendants' traveller

say there was any arsenic in the soap.

Mr. Spokes said the allegation of fraud made by the plaintiff against the defendants was a very serious charge, and he was there to prove that there was no fraud. Lord Bramwell had said there could not be legal fraud apart from moral fraud. In this case the defendants had authorised no fraud. When the defendants' travellers called upon chemists with this soap they had explicit instructious to tell them that although it was called "arsenical" soap, still it contained no arseuic, and, in point of fact, the traveller in this case did He also urged that, without the arsenic, the soap was still a merchantable commodity, for which anyone would be willing to pay the price charged, and that therefore there could be no recovery by the plaintiff. The company sympathised with Mr. Higgs, and thought he had suffered a great hardship by the prosecution and conviction; but the company were not responsible for that, as they held that the conviction was altogether wrong. And if the damage was caused by the conviction, then it could not be said that it was caused by his clients. It was laid down in the Act that drugs should include medicine for internal or external use. No one could say that this soap was a drug.

His Honour: What would you say to sweet oil? Would

that be a medicine?

Mr. Spokes: Certainly not.

His Honour: Yet many people use it as a medicine. What do you say to turpentine?

Mr. Spokes: I say that is not a drug.

His Honour: And surely that is often used as a medicine?
Mr. Spokes: It is occasionally, but I am perfectly clear

that toilet soap is not a medicine.

Mr. W. R. Challis, managing-director to the defendant company, was sworn, and said their travellers were given instructions to inform all chemists that the soap contained no arsenic. The description, "Dr. King's arsenical soap," was used because there was a demand for some arsenical soap, and they decided to bring out a soap described as containing arsenic, which contained no arsenic.

Mr. Spokes: What is your experience of arsenical soap?
The Witness: That you might plaster your skin with it to

very little purpose.

Mr. Spokes: Is there any pecuniary object in leaving out arsenic?

The Witness: It eosts about 9d. to the hundredweight of

soap.

Cross-examined: He put no arsenie into the soap, because he knew of other "arsenical" soaps that contained no arsenie.

Mr. White: Do you know Dr. Mackenzie's soap eontains arsenic?—Plenty do. Plenty, except yours?—We put it in now. Did you intend to deceive the public?—No. Why eall it arsenical?—Because we wanted a trade-name to enter into competition with other soaps. Then you would have called it anything?—I cannot say. Is that truthful?—I am afraid commercial truth is not Biblical truth always.

His Honour: That is to say, it is not Gospel truth.

Herbert Mogford, defendants' traveller, was called, and stated that when Mr. Higgs looked at the soap he said to Mr. Higgs: "Of eourse you know it eontains no arsenic."

Mr. Higgs denied this.

His Honour, in summing up, said if the managing-director of the defendant company was so loose in his employment of terms for the sale of something which was not what it purported to be, he must not be surprised if his word suffered when such strong evidence was brought against it. After reviewing the chief features of the case, his Honour said he held that the institution of the proceedings in the first ease was right and proper, and defendants therefore became liable in the action now being tried; he should therefore award 221. for what had been actually expended. He then had to deal with what Kruger would eall "moral damage," and having regard to all the circumstances of the ease, he should award a further sum of 101., with costs on the C scale.

# CHEMISTS' CASES AT CROYDON.

ON Tuesday at the Croydon County Court, before Judge Lushington, Josiah Clarke, ehemist, 38 George Street, Croydon, obtained judgment for 11. 10s. against Lieut.-Col. Harrison, for balance of an account for goods supplied.

At the same court, Fredk. Dudley Hayward, trading as the Mackenzie Drug Company, of 9 Gracechurch Street, City, was sued by Messrs. Matthews & Smith, of Tamworth Road, Croydon, for 30% 6s, the amount of a dishonoured cheque. The case had been remitted from the High Court. Mr. Hood, for the plaintiffs, said that the defendant, in addition to being a chemist, was a diamond merchant and a company promoter, and lived in a large house at Thornton Heath. He asked for a committal order. His Honour ordered the defendant to pay 15% within fourteen days and the balance at 10% a month.

### THE CHEMIST AND THE CHILDREN.

At the Shrewsbury County Court on May 5, before Judge Harris Lea, Mr. Tertius Robert Moses, chemist and druggist, High Street, and 24 Victoria Street, Shrewsbury, sued Mrs. R. R. Wingfield, of Bedford Park, Chiswick, for 28l. for the general maintenance of the two illegitimate children of the defendant's late husband. Mr. Moses, who stated his own case, said that Mr. Wingfield died early last year, leaving two illegitimate children, and that before his death Mr. Wingfield gave him written instructions to take charge of the two children, promising to settle 1l. per week on each of them if he (plaintiff) would take them into his charge.

Mr. Moses said an effort was now being made to make him keep the children for about half the amount promised. He (plaintiff) was a poor man with a large family of his own dependent upon him, and Mrs. Wingfield was trying to saddle him with costs, which "was not the act of a friend, but that of a bitter enemy, and most disgracefully dishonourable." He begged and prayed that his Honour would make an order on Mrs. Wingfield to pay him 8/. per month for the maintenance of the two children until they were 21 years of age. The defendant's solicitors repudiated liability, and the counsel stated that the plaintiff had used threats to the defendant, who was an old lady of over 70 years, and on that she very foolishly sent him money. His Honour said either the plaintiff had no case, which he thought was the fact, or he was incapable of stating it. He should give judgment for the defendant with costs.

#### THE LEGALITY OF KNOCK-OUT SALES.

MR. BRYCESON stated to Judge Addison, at the Woolwich County Court on Wednesday, that about six months ago an action, Leopard v. Litoun, was heard at this court. dealers in London attended a sale by auction of surplus Government stores at the Royal Arsenal, and arranged that the plaintiff should refrain from bidding for a lot of sweet spirit of nitre, and that the defendant should bid for and buy it, on the understanding that they would divide the profits afterwards. Defendant sent Leopard 5s. as his share of the profits. This was refused, and the defendant ultimately resold the goods to a firm of London druggists at a profit of 7l. 10s. The deputy-judge who heard the ease decided that the transaction was an illegal conspiracy to defraud the War Department, and non-suited the plaintiff. The plaintiff's counsel appealed against the decision, and the High Court had decided that the appellant was entitled to succeed, set aside the non-suit, and gave a verdiet for the plaintiff for 7l. 10s., with costs. He asked Judge Addison to set aside Mr. Sill's judgment accordingly. His Honour made the necessary order.

# Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section, free of charge, if properly authenticated.

Mr. Hoblyn, of Exeter, is about to open a new establishment at Tavistock Road, Plymouth.

MESSES. BOOTS (LIMITED) are having new business premises erected at the junction of Silver Street and Harpur Street, Bedford.

MESSRS. S. KUTNOW & Co. (LIMITED), makers of the Improved Carlsbad-powder, have removed from 66 Holborn Viaduet to 41 Farringdon Road, E.C.

Mr. Charles W. Dowswell, chemist and druggist, 17 Oxford Street, and 51 Easton Street, High Wycombe, has disposed of his Oxford Street establishment to Mr. Ralph Bristow. Mr. Dowswell will continue to earry on the Easton Street business.

Mr. J. F. Andrews, of Eastbourne, has transferred his Pevensey Road business to his brother, Mr. H. T. Andrews, and has taken over the business carried on by the latter at Grand Hotel Buildings, which he will continue as a branch in connection with his Carlisle Road establishment.

MR. George F. Merson has disposed of his retail drugbusiness, 89 Shields Road, Neweastle-on-Tyne, to Mr. Chas. H. Garbutt, who has been managing it lately. Mr. Merson includes the devote the whole of his time to the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and other professional work.

Mr. Thomas Critchley, ehemist, 10 King William Street, Blackburn, has taken into partnership his son, Charles Albert, who recently passed the Major examination, and the business is now earried on under the style of C. A. Critchley & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, wholesale and retail druggists. This, however, does not apply to the "Starch Gloss" business, which will continue under the former title

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THE PHARM CEUTICAL BLANK CHEQUE.

NEXT Wednesday the members of the Pharmaceutical Society will be called upon to consider the amended by-laws in reference to the examinations. It is proposed to abolish the Preliminary examination by accepting in lieu of it ccr-

tificates of examinations similar to those now approved by the General Medical Council. Also to increase the Minor examination-fee from 5l. 5s. to 10l. 10s. The by-law in respect to the latter is not the same as was first submitted in March, the Pharmaceutical Council having found it necessary to alter a small but important detail. We have opposed this increased fee from the outset, on the ground that it is unreasonable and unwarranted, and have brought forward facts and figures from the Society's own annual statements in support of our position. Not a single one of our facts and figures has been disproved, but with commendable iteration the Society's supporters have gone on using their arguments in spite of their hollowness and insufficiency. For the last time we reproduce these arguments.

Four-fifths of those who pass the Minor examination do nothing to support the Pharmaceutical Society, which registers them for life and looks after their interests. It is only fair, therefore, that the fee should be raised.

This was the first official utterance, by the President of the Society. We replied that the revenue from examination-fees from 1869 to 1895 was 87,000% in excess of the direct expenditure; that the yearly surpluses have always paid the greater proportion of the general expenses of the Society; that investments of 25,000% have been made from examination surpluses; and that the subscriptions of the members of the Society come far short of the expense incurred on their behalf—the examination-fees meeting the deficit. During the two months which have elapsed no one has made the slightest attempt to controvert our reply, the truth of which can be proved or disproved by the Society's accounts. We hold it proved.

If chemists valued their calling cheaply, they themselves would be valued cheaply.

This was Mr. Carteighe's view, expressed in seconding the motion for the reading of the first amended by-laws. It has been elaborated by many, including lately the President of the Society and Mr. Eberlin, and is at present a popular argument. It is a pure sentiment, emanating from West-end minds. It does not insure a better race of chemists and druggists, does not improve the public service, but appeals only to the purse-pride of those who follow pharmacy. It does not, of course, attempt to justify the Pharmaceutical Society's right to enrich itself at the expense of a sentimental theory.

The increased fee needed for the sinews of war.

An argument used by the Treasurer of the Society. Understanding him to mean law, we showed that the expenditure on this for 1869–95 was 7,507*l*., an annual average of about 280*l*., and as the Society's demand may realise 4,000*l*. or 5,000*l*. a year, the claim is unreasonable.

The examinations do not pay.

Mr. Martindale's argument, ignominiously dropped when we showed what a profitable business it had been for the Society.

A permanent defence fund, for the protection of pharmaceutical interests generally, is an additional desideratum.

An opinion of the Society's Journal, which at the same time repeated the President's first argument. It did not catch on. The 87,000l. surplus from examinations—half of which, at least, might have to-day been standing in remunerative securities—is evidence enough that the examination revenue provides ample defence for those on the register, and there is not the slightest indication, but the reverse, that the examinations without increasing the fee will continue to yield the Society a surplus revenue of

6,000% a year. Should the revenue decrease, it will be on account of less work to be done.

The increased fee will keep back those who are not properly prepared for the examination.

This has been a very common argument, but it does not prove the Society's right to the thousands a year, while it is distinctly unjust to those who go up well prepared.

The proposals have been framed in the best interests of the whole body, and not of those connected with the Society only.

So far as the Preliminary examination is concerned, "Yes"; as to the money matter, "No." The money is needed because the Council is now spending over 9,000% a year on "those connected with the Society only," compared with 4,600% in 1881, while the revenue "from those connected, &c." has remained stationary. This reply has been ignored, and the reason is obvious.

 $\Lambda$  sum of 10l. 10s, cannot be regarded as at all excessive for examination and registration.

Thus Mr. William L. Currie, who had the privilege of getting the same thing in 1880 for 31. 3s.; Mr. Storrar and others say the same. We take a higher level than they, for we consider that examination and registration are in their essence things beyond pecuniary value. The basis for the fees is the expense and work involved; this is universal, unless with a few antiquated bodics. It is a sound economic basis, one which the fathers of the Pharmaceutical Society approved, and they lived to demonstrate its soundness by leaving the Society in 1882 a legacy of 30,000% in hard cash-Then one came into power who embarked on a scheme of expenditure which, he was warned, would embarrass the Society financially. Events proved the truth of the warning, and an increase in the examination-fee five years ago was needed to make both ends meet. Again printers' ink and paper took the place of bricks and mortar, and the Society finds itself once more embarrassed. So the basis of examination and registration charges has been shifted from that which is economic and true to that which is extravagant and fallacious—to wit, the Council's ability to spend money.

We can find no more arguments in support of the tenguinea fee. With altered phrascology and occasionally a dash of invective, the foregoing embody the reasons, officially and unofficially, advanced. While they may serve to satisfy the minds of the members of the Society who propose to vote this sum of money to themselves, we think that no disinterested person can see any grounds for the exaction as a public and trade necessity.

# JUDGE WADDY AND THE APOTHECARIES ACT.

WE are glad to observe that Mr. Waddy, Q.C., the Sheffield County Court Judge, has profited by the little lecture we found it necessary to give him some six months ago. It became Mr. Waddy's duty to try an action brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against certain grocers who had "inadvertently," as they said, sold some chlorodyne. He gave judgment against the defendants, he said, "with sorrow and regret." He then made the Society apply a second time for the costs, and ultimately gave as little as he could, and only gave so much, he explained, because he felt himself compelled by the Statute. We pointed out at the time that Mr. Waddy was practically taking upon himself to repeal the Pharmacy Act, as far as Sheffield was concerned, by the process of making suits under it so costly there that the Pharmaceutieal Society would not care to submit a case to Judge Waddy. In the recent action brought by the Apothecaries' Society against Mr. Ellinor, of Sheffield, our learned friend

went out of his way more than onee to declare his tender affection for such Acts. "There are some people," he said, "who regard these Acts with respect to medicine and dentists and chemists with a certain degree of resentment. I think these Acts are amongst the most useful we have on the Statute-book. They legitimately and properly, amongst uneducated and unscrupulous men, prevent them from playing with the health and life and happiness of her Majesty's lieges. Any Act which does that is a most beneficial and salutary Aet, and one that I will do all I can to support." He spoke to the same effect again the next day, in giving judgment for the Apothecaries' Society. Mr. Waddy is, if anything, a little too thorough in his repentance. He seems to regard the Apothecaries Act as the sublimest expression of legislative views in regard to medical practice. As a matter of faet, it is an anomaly in medical legislation. The law in regard to medicine, as expressed in all our modern statutes, is that anybody may advise, anybody may prescribe, anybody may perform a surgical operation. The Apotheearies Aet is a survival of a different order of ideas. Two unqualified persons may at any time evade it, one doing the diagnosing and prescribing, and the other doing the dispensing. Very noteworthy in the case referred to was the speech of the Couusel for the Society. His statement, which we assume to express the opinion of those who instructed him, was not at all that of Baron Bramwell in a once noted ease, that if a chemist gave a person a draught for a headache he was infringing the Apothecaries Act. Mr. Alexauder (who appeared for the Apothecaries' Society at Sheffield) said: It was not enough to show that such practices as Mr. Ellinor's had been done on one occasion. "Every chemist was occasionally asked to prescribe medicines in simple diseases, and of such action the Apothecaries' Society would take no notice." It was the habitual practice that they claimed the right to suppress. This is an announcement which should be satisfactory to elemists who only want to carry on their business in a legitimate manner.

# QUININE PROSPECTS.

The result of last week's public sales of cinchona-bark at Amsterdam fell considerably short of the expectations of most bark-holders. They all professed to anticipate a further heavy advance in the unit-price, and they were greatly disappointed with the actually realised average increase of 5 per cent. And as many of the importers were not disposed to accept so moderate an increase on the previous marketrates, nearly two-fifths of the supply, representing some 625.000 oz. of sulphate of quinine, were bought in or withdrawn from the auetions.

The result of the sale shows the powerful influence of the combined quinine-manufacturers upon the market. The position of einehona-bark, so far as it can be judged by figures, is a strong one. The exports of bark from Java during the first four months of the year, as given on page 742 of our issue of May 8, show a decline of about 20 per cent. compared with those of the same periods of the four preceding years. The supply of einchona-bark at Amsterdam is smaller than it has been for years, and that in London is constantly shrinking in bulk, and still more so in value. Moreover, the stock of quinine in the London warehouses, which used to be such a bugbear to the dealers in cinchona aud quinine, has fallen to comparatively small proportions. On May 1, 1894, it was still 197,862 lb.; a twelvemonth later it was 152,416 lb., and on May 1, 1896 and 1897, it was returned at 113,577 lb. and 84,331 lb. respectively From the beginning to April 30 of the present year the quinine imports into the warehouses have been 11,160 lb., the deliveries, 14,783 lb.

And while the supplies of quinine and quinine-material are thus diminishing in every direction, there is good evidence that the consumption of the alkaloid is again increasing. A few years ago it was feared that the competition of the new synthetic antipyreties would permanently cripple the demand for quinine, but some of the coal-tar remedies have shown themselves untrustworthy, others afflicted with disagreeable after-effects, and quinine now appears to have but little to fear from their competition.

All the elementary factors of a rising market are therefore in existence, but it does not suit the quinine-manufacturers, at this moment, to let the price of einchona-bark go any higher than it is. The manufacturers are strong because they aet in unison, while the planters and bark-consignees are weak, and fight each for his own hand. But not quite so weak as they were. When, a year ago, the leading quininemakers tacitly agreed not to buy at an auction, except at reduced prices, the importers were at their merey, and accepted any offer made them rather than let their bark go unsold. Now they show a much better fighting spirit. Last Thursday their firmness was justified, for after the auctions some of the quinine-makers who would not bid at the sales tried to obtain several lots by private treaty. In no ease, however, do they seem to have been successful, for there is a general belief that a higher unit is unavoidable, and must ere long be paid.

If the quinine-manufacturers should be forced to pay more money for their raw material, they may try to recoup themselves by an advance in quinine. But two circumstances stand in their way. In the first place, a goodly proportion of the quinine which was sold so eheaply during the short panie a few months ago must have found its way into the hands of speculators, who would harass the manufacturers by underselling them as soon as an advance in price set the market going; and, secondly, there are a good many independent manufacturers with whose competition the combined makers must reekon. We shall probably soon have Java quinine in Europe. On this subject there is an interesting passage in the annual report of the Agricultural Society of Soekaboemi, in Java, which has just been issued. With regard to cinehona, it is pointed out that, so far b k as 1885, the Society decided to make experiments in the extraction of einehona alkaloids in Java. At that time, however, the intention did not go beyond the extraction of the alkaloids iu a crude manner from the bark, the object being simply to save shipping expenses. At present, the report says, there are two well-equipped quinine factories at work in Java, of which one proposes to manufacture quinine only from the bark of the einehona-plantations to which it is attached, while the other works entirely independently. Government have undertaken to admit all materials required by the factories free of Customs duty. The Society points out how desirable it is for the owners of cinchona-plantations to send their bark to the Java factories instead of eontinuing to ship it to Europe in the quantities at present exported.

No doubt we shall hear more of these two factories soon. Altogether it looks as though an interesting time were in store for quinine and for einehona-bark.

# MANUFACTURER AND RETAILER.

"My little hero, this is glorious sport," said the Giant to the Dwarf in Goldsmith's famous story, when the latter had lost a leg, an arm, and an eye, while the Giant was without a single wound. "Let us get one victory more, and then we shall have honour for ever." "No," eries the Dwarf, who was by this time grown wiser; "no, I declare off; I'll fight

no more, for I find in every battle that you get all the honour and rewards, but all the blows fall upon me."

The Surrey chemists who have had to fight the arsenical-soap cases have felt something like this lately, and so have cetail dealers all over the country when they have had to do battle on behalf of the manufacturers of special goods under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It is true that in a great many cases the manufacturer or the wholesale dealer has backed the unfortunate retail vendor when he has been attacked. It is fair to say that this has generally—indeed, almost invariably—been the case when the articles questioned have been clearly those for which the makers were responsible. But even then the Dwarf has had to bear the brunt of the attack. If the money has been found for him it is his reputation which has been affected, a matter which may easily be of far greater importance.

In the action brought by Mr. Higgs, of Kingston-on-Thames, against Messrs. Yardley & Co. (Limited), the manufacturers have been taught a salutary lesson. They wanted to get the benefit of statements which their managingdirector had to admit were not quite in accordance with Biblical truth, and they wanted the retail vendor to suffer all the discredit and pay the fines incurred by selling their soap with the mythical title. Mr. Higgs descrees the thanks of the trade for his gallant maintenance of the rights of the retailer. It appears, by the result of his action, that the manufacturer cannot entirely decide for himself whether he will or will not take upon himself the duty of defending his article. His support of the retailer is not entirely an act of grace on his part. If he supply an article which does not correspond with his description of it, or which is deficient in a merchantable respect, it appears, from Judge Lushington's decision, he renders himself liable to the pecuniary consequences, and to intellectual and moral damages as well—an idea for which the retailer should be grateful to Uncle Paul Kruger.

The unfair comparative immunity of the wholesale-dealer and the manufacturer has loug been a grievance in the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It was admitted by the Select Committee of the House of Commons who considered the working of the Act, and they proposed a somewhat unwieldy remedy, which has been inserted in Mr. Kearley's amending Bill, but which is hardly likely to be adopted. Nor has the warranty remedy proved a very effective protection to the retail trade. Perhaps an occasional action under the Sale of Goods Act (which will be found in full in our 1894 DIARY), and the recognition by judges in suitable cases of "intellectual and moral damages," may assist to persuade the Giant that the [Dwarf's legs, arms, and eyes are of some importance to him.

#### AERATED-WATER PROFITS.

A curious calculation may be made on the basis of the figures given in the recently issued prospectus of Schweppe's (Limited). It appears from that that the total sales during the past three years of Schweppe's aërated waters was 61,378,440 bottles, and that the profits in those three years amounted to 156,939%. From this it appears that the firm made 1% profit on every 391 bottles sold, say three-fifths of a penny on each bottle sold. Is this above or below the standard for high-class waters?

# PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

The post-cards which have been sent in by our subscribers and their employés during the past three weeks show that Mr. Martindale is the favourite in the running. He is first, and far ahead of Mr. Carteighe, who is the only one at all in the running for the second place. Mr. Hyslop has

the distinction of occupying the other end of the field, that is the sixteenth position, and Messrs Campkin and Warren have a neck-and-neck race for the fourteenth place. Our vote is not decisive as to which of them will get in, but a large proportion of the voters put Mr. Campkin amongst the first half-dozen, and few who vote for Mr. Warren are so sanguine as to place him as high as that. It looks at present, therefore, as if Mr. Campkin were to get Mr. Gostling's place on the Council, and that all the old horses will find a place.

#### SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

We announced last week that Professor Clowes, of Nottingham, has been nominated President of this Society in succession to Dr. E. Schunck, whose term of office terminates after the Manchester meeting, to be held on July 14, 15, and 16. Mr. A. Gordon Salamon (London), Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin (New York), Mr. David Howard (London), Mr. Ivan Levinstein (Manchester), and Mr. Wm. Thorp (London), have been nominated Vice-Presidents. It is expected that the 1898 meeting of the Society will be held in Nottingham.

#### THE VETS. AGAIN.

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons have refused to examine a woman who has taken out all the classes at the new Veterinary College, Edinburgh. The only ground which they advance is that it is contrary to use and wont to grant the veterinary qualification to women! For the benefit of those who do not know, we may state that the Royal College's headquarters are not in Berlin or Pekin, but in Red Lion Square, London, W.C., and they are the same body who thought no chemist could call himself veterinary chemist until the High Court convinced them to the contrary.

### THE CHEMICAL RECOUNT.

There was not the slightest comment upon the result of the recount of the votes for the election of officers and Council of the Chemical Society when Professor Dewar announced them last week. The recount gives Professor Dewar a larger majority than had been published, but no notice was taken of the doubtful papers which were the subject of dispute. Professor Dewar's conduct in the chair is so good that many of his opponents would have regretted had the recount unseated him. The expressed object of Professor Ramsay's supporters was to bring about a reform of the by-laws, under which the Council selects the persons who are to fill the various offices. The object is commendable, because a democratic selection, or the opportunity to make it, would be good for the Society. The Pharmaceutical Society is the best model that we know of—viz., an election of Council by the members, and election of officers by the Council from amongst themselves. If the reformers would now drop the personal element and address themselves to the real question at issue, they would be likely to win a wider measure of support. Perhaps the Council itself may take the initiative.

# ANALYSTS AND DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS.

The results of several actions reported this week under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are of interest. In two courts the Somerset House chemists have been called to give evidence in support of their certificates, which, in both instances, happen to have been in favour of the tradesmen, and in contradiction to the opinions certified by the public analysts. In both cases the evidence tends to show how carefully these control analyses are performed at Somerset House. The North London milk case is very remarkable. Here are four public analysts of good repute passing a bottle of milk round from one to the other, and all asserting that the milk has been watered. The Somerset House chemists find the milk to be of a very fair quality, which might quite easily have been unadulterated. In the lime-cream and glycerine case

at Brentford, the evidence of the Somerset House chemists was even more conclusive than in the milk case. The question at issue was the presence or absence of glycerine. They found it there. In this, they corroborated the testimony of the defendant himself, and of Mr. Conroy, who had also found it. The defendant's case was as perfectly established as evidence could establish it, and yet the Bench coolly refused the chemist his costs. The injustice of this decision is the more apparent when it is remembered that the chairman of the Magistrates, and we believe another magistrate, were members of the Middlesex County Council, who were virtually the prosecutors! The decision in the High Court on the arsenical-soap case maintains the decision of the Richmond Magistrates that arsenical soap containing no arsenic is not a drug, and therefore does not come under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The action in such a case should have been brought under the Merchandise Marks Act, the offence being a false trade description.

#### GROCERS AND THE P.A.T.A.

The Grocers' Federation held their quarterly committee meeting in London last week, and, among a multitude of other topics, discussed the P.A.T.A. scheme. The discussion ran principally on questions of procedure and etiquette, and it all arose out of Mr. Glyn-Jones's unpardonable misdemeanour in sending copies of Sir Edward Clarke's opinion to members of the general committee direct instead of through the "official channels." Mr. Jones's temerity in approaching these Mikados of the grocery trade through the ordinary penny-post was to some extent overlooked this time on account of his youth and innocence, but it must not occur again. Whether the document ever did get to the sacred Federation itself we are not quite sure That body is so riddled with committees and sub-committees that it is difficult to follow the admirable report of its proceedings given in the Grocer, but what appears certain is that it never got before the particular sub-committee appointed to receive it. Some other sub-committee, however, came to the conclusion that there was something informal somewhere, and felt that they could not accord their august approval to Sir Edward Clarke's opinion. Ultimately, however, a motion by Mr. Williams, of Didsbury, who is on the executive of the P.A.T.A., was framed, thanking the P.A.T.A. for getting Sir Edward Clarke's opinion, expressing their agreement with it, and inviting Mr. Glyn-Jones to address the Conference of Grocers' Associations to be held at Liverpool in July. We are not quite sure whether any part of the motion was carried-we think not; but in any case the end of it was modified so as to require Mr. Jones to ask for an invitation to the Conference before one is sent to him.

# Westminster Wlisdom.

#### THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

At the sitting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the working of the Merchandise Marks Act on Monday, Mr. Zimmerman, chemical agent, of 6 and 7 Cross Lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, gave evidence. He said he was agent for several chemical firms, and had carried on the business since 1864. Prior to the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act, the Customs authorities seemed to have full powers to interfere with any goods coming in spuriously marked, and several cases had occurred in connection with his business in which goods so marked had been stopped. In the home trade there was not much to complain of in the Act, but in the transit trade there was. Fine chemicals were generally manufactured in Germany, and by the operation of the Act colonial buyers had been educated into sending their orders direct, instead of sending them to London as before.

Mr. Mundella: You mean to say that the marking of the goods with an indication of their place of origin has shown the colonial buyer where he can buy these goods first-hand and save the English profit?—I would not say profit, as London houses work for very small commissions.

And that, as a result, the German establishes his agents in the colonies and in India, and he not only obtains orders for these goods which he used to get through English agents, but for any other goods which the English can manufacture even better than the German?—Yes. Some of the German manufacturers offer goods in India at the same price as the English manufacturer sells here on the spot.

#### THE TEA-DUTY.

The principal feature of the discussion on the Budget resolutions has been an attempt on the part of Mr. A. O'Connor, backed up by most of the Radical members and by one or two Conservatives, to get the tea-duty reduced from 4d. to 2d. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the proposal, however, mainly on the ground that he could not afford to part with the money, and that it was contrary to public policy to so far relieve large classes of the people from indirect taxation as to deprive them of the motive for interest in national economy.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The Home Secretary expects to be able to take the second reading of the Workmen (Compensation for Accidents) Bill on Monday next. The Bill is exciting much attention, and though it is almost sure to find its way to the Statute-book, it is likely to be subject to much independent criticism even on the Government side.

#### THE FLASH-POINT OF PETROLEUM.

Mr. William Thomson, consulting chemist, of Manchester, has given evidence to the Petroleum Committee, in which he reported a number of experiments made by him at the instance of the Manchester Sanitary Association with regard to lampaccidents. These had led him to the conclusion that the flash-point of oil should be raised from 73°, Abel test, to 100° or 103°. He did not think the raising of the flash-point would increase the cost 10 per cent.

### MIDWIVES' REGISTRATION.

Mr. Hazell is anxious to hasten the pace of the Midwives Registration Bill. He intends to ask Mr. Balfour a question referring him to the unanimous recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject, and suggesting, in view of the large amount of mortality and widespread suffering both of mothers and of infants which the Committee report, the Government will give time this session for the discussion of the Bill, or, if this be not possible, whether they will make it a Government measure next session.

# THE INLAND REVENUE AND CORDIALS.

Mr. Pickersgill has questioned the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the recent Revenue prosecution in Marylebone, "when it was proved that the cordials had been manufactured for years with the knowledge of the Revenue officers, and the Magistrate, in dismissing the summons with costs, observed that in the circumstances the defendant should have been warned before proceedings were taken." Mr. Pickersgill asked whether in many other instances the Revenue authorities had not acted in the same way, and whether they should not be advised to be more careful in future. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that until evidence was given the officials were not aware that the trade had been carried on for years. Care would be taken to prevent a repetition of what was complained of.

## A GOOD SPEECH.

Sir James Haslett's speech in Wednesday's debate on the Irish Sunday-closing Bill was certainly one of the best and freshest delivered during the present Session, says "G. A. B. D." in the *Daily Mail*. Sir James is a Belfast druggist on a large scale, has carved out his own way to wealth and influence, and come to represent one of the divisions of the city in which, to use his own words, he was once a hardworked drudge. A perfervid preacher of temperance, he is

yet brimming over with humour, and has none of the narrow fanaticism that often stamps those who voice his cause. It is some time since a speech from an obscure private member who rarely intrudes in the debates has received such a flattering attention or won more hearty applause than did his on Wednesday.

# Bankruptcy Report.

Re George Handel Openshaw, formerly carrying on business of a Chemist and Druggist, in co-partnership under the style of Booth & Openshaw, Darwen Street, Blackburn.

This debtor reappeared for his adjourned examination at the Blackburn Bankruptcy Court on May 12. The bankrupt had prepared an account, but Mr. Carter, who appeared for the trustee, said there were one or two items which were not satisfactory. One was "Interest paid on private loans, 1671. 7s. 6d." The account did not give the particulars of the loans. The trustee, in reply to the Official Receiver, said he did not expect to receive any of the 1,450*l*. for the fully-secured creditors. The deficiency would therefore be in-creased to 5,580*l*. The Official Receiver said there was a sum of 2,450l. owing to the bankrupt's late partner, who was secured by mortgages on property estimated by the debtor at 3,250l. There was no information given as to when the debt was contracted, or when the mortgage was given. Mr. Broadbent, for the debtor, submitted that his client had done all that could be reasonably expected of him in the account. He was asked to supply an account showing the cash received by him from all sources from July, 1894, up to the time he left England, how the cash had been paid away, and to whom. He had accounted for all the money that it was possible to account for, and he therefore asked that the examination should be closed. Mr. Carter objected. He said there was a large deficiency which was absolutely unaccounted for by any proper account. The debtor had had the impudence to pledge the credit of the firm for his own private purposes. [The Debtor: I deny that] I say it is a fact you pledged Mr. Booth's credit as a partner of the firm when you had no authority to do so. The Official Receiver said the debtor had received or lost 400% a year for the last ten years out of the firm. This had not prevented him converting to his own use certain trust moneys. The examination was adjourned, and the debtor ordered to prepare the account asked for

# Gazette.

# PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hulme, J., and Hulme, F. A., soap and essence manufacturers, Stock-port, under the style of John Hulme & So.1.

Sherwood, C., and Fieldsend, J. F., manufacturers and dealers in brushes, combs, and perfumes, Cotton Street, Australian Avenue, E.C., under the style of Charles Grant & Co.

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### ADTITUTOATIONS

Hare, Arthur Frederick, Wolverhampton, late Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W., dentist's assistant.

Steel, George, South Shields, mineral-water manufacturer.

Salmon, Thomas, Corwen, Merionethshire, chemist.

THE PETROLEUM ACT.—At the Nottingham Police Court on May 11, Ambrose Middleton, chemist, of Lister Gate, Nottingham, was summoned for having kept petroleum on his premises in Lister Gate, without a licence, on April 9. Inspector Holroyd said that on that day several pints of benzoline and two pints of naphtha were found on the defendant's premises. The defendant's solicitor said the petroleum should have been sent to his other place of business, but, through oversight, his instructions had not been carried out. Defendant was fined 10s. in each case. The petroleum was ordered to be forfeited.

# Personalities.

MR. JOHN HARRISON, chemist and druggist, Sunderland, has been elected an alderman of that borough.

PROFESSORS WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN, M.A., F.R.S., and Wm. Ramsay, Ph.D., F.R.S., have been appointed examiners in chemistry to the University of London.

MR. C. F. G. MEXER, of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, U.S., is to spend the summer in Europe. His fixed address while he is on this side will be c/o of A. Block Ness, Hamburg.

MR. EDWARD PARRY, a Welshman, was one of those who graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy last month. "Powdered Extract of Liquorice" was the subject of his thesis.

Mr. G. F. Snow, formerly with Messrs. Savory & Moore, is now representing Mr. B. Kühn, 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, for the sale of his special preparations, and those lately introduced—viz., chiaosol, colchi-sal capsules, tannalbin, anti-diphtheritic serum, &c.

WE had a call the other day from Dr. E. Schweitzer, the Secretary of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry, who has come over to Europe for a short time. Dr. Schweitzer informs us that the Society is making good headway in the States.

THE loving-cup presented by the American Society in London to the Hon T. F. Bayard, first Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's, previous to his departure, has an interest for us, owing to the fact that it was designed by a pharmacist—Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. The cup, wrought in solid gold, consists of a representation of the giant pumpkin (weighing 175 lbs.) which was presented to Mr. Bayard by the United Service Club of New York, and which was on the table at the Society's dinner last Thanksgiving Day. The lid of the cup is surmounted by a portrait



bust of Mr. Bayard, modelled from life by Miss Effie Stillman, and on either side stand figures of Columbia and Britannia clasping hands, and bearing palm-branches. This group, also the base, is of sterling silver. The latter bears a bold relief map of the United States of America, upon which, at the North, South, East, and West, four American eagles with wings outstretched support on their backs the golden cup. The total height of the cup is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It was presented to Mr. Bayard at a farewell banquet given in the Hotel Cecil on Friday evening, May 7, at which the

following gentlemen connected with the drug-trade were present:—Mr. J. W. Drysdale, Mr. James Horlick, Mr. H. F. Johnson, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. J. Morgan Richards (a vice-chairman), Mr. R. C. Sudlow, Mr. Frederick C. Van Duzer (a vice-chairman), Mr. C. Conning Weld, Mr. J. A. Wink.

Mr. Thomas S. Harrison, who has just been appointed Consul-General of the United States at Cairo, is the junior member of the firm of Harrison Brothers & Co., paint manufacturers, of Philadelphia. For some years he has been President of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, comprising over 1,300 establishments, and controlling \$150,000,000 of capital. Mr. Harrison has visited Egypt twice, and is personally acquainted with the Khediye.

WE understand that Dr. Donald Harvey Attfield, D.P.H., Camb., who has been engaged for three years as a medical officer under the Egyptian Government, principally on sanitary and quarantine duty at Suez, and in the sanitary control of the Mecca pilgrim camps at El Tor and Ras Mallap, is now on his way home to England. Dr. D. H. Attfield has left the Egyptian service, and intends to devote himself to hygienic chemistry, bacteriology, and public health matters generally, in or next to his father's laboratories at Temple Chambers, London.

Mr. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, pharmaceutical chemist, and sheriff of Oxford, seems to be a persona grata among the undergraduates of the University of Oxford. The Isis, which is their journal, congratulates Mr. Druce on the public spirit which has induced him to present to the corporation the massive gold chain and badge which we mentioned last week. Mr. Druce's honorary M.A., and his Curatorship of the Fielding Herbarium give testimony (says Isis) to the estimation in which he is held by the University; while his election to the Sheriff's chair affords equally emphatic evidence of the esteem of his fellow citizens.

# Trade Motes.

THE English Diastasic Malt Company have taken offices and stores at 5 New London Street, E.C., which will be connected with their works at Mistley by telephone.

MESSRS. BRYCE & Co., of 23 St. Mary Axe, have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom and all parts of the British Empire for Roisdorf Natural Mineral Water.

AN EASTON PALATINOID.—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), 14 Worship Street, E.C., send us a sample of a new palatinoid containing the active ingredients of  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. of Easton's syrup. This is a very good way of giving the tonic; the ferrous phosphate is pale green in colour showing that it has been enclosed in the "jujube" fresh, and once there it cannot change.

Kure-Yu attractions.—Bridgewater's (Limited), of West Bromwich, have now added a bonus to 6-dozen lots of their speciality—viz., a silver watch, or, instead of that or the clock, which they give with gross lots, they offer a nigger with a white hat, in the centre of which is a clock. He smiles and wags his head, so the result when he is put in the window may be imagined.

On May 15 Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, the brushmakers, will remove their warehouse and showrooms from 11 Great Marlborough Street, W., to 75 Farringdon Road, E.C., where they have bought the freehold of a six-floor building, occupying an area of over 4,000 square feet. The firm's new showroom, it is said, will be the finest in the brush-trade, and the building is fitted with electric light, telephones, hydraulic lift, and various other modern appurtenances. The Messrs. Kent have been at Great Marlborough Street eighty-nine years, but their business has outgrown the building.

THE DRUG-STORE CAT.—At the last Boston, U.S.A., cat show a special prize was offered for the prettiest cat exhibited by a pharmacist. The cat, in many New England drug-stores, is as conventional a fixture as the coloured-glass carboys or the dispensing-scales.

# s barmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

W<sup>2</sup> have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were successful at the first examination held on April 13 last:—

Alexander, J. H., Helensburgh Allau, Edwin, Aberdeen Anderson, David R., Dunblane Baker, Alfred R., Leieester Bartle, George, Northallerton Baverstock, Willie E., Lincoln Bellamy, Clement J. V., Caistor Benham, William J., Braintree Blamey, Franeis W., Truro Bonner, Alexander, Mintlaw Brown, Arnold F.-J., Hawiek Bruce, John, Ladybank Buchan, Jos. D., Fraserburgh Bull, William John, Bedford Burnett, James, Methil Burus, Wilfrid H., Birmingham Burt, Josiah R., Harpevden Burton, F.J., Thornaby-on-Tees Butlin, James F., Liverpool Caines, Charles M., Maida Vale Carter, Arthur, Tamworth Chaple, P. W., Waltham Cross Chrystall, C. G. W., Buekhurst

Clee, Arthur R., Uttoxeter Clough, Alfred H., Ventnor Cole, George H., Hough Green Connou, William H., Aberdeen Coonan, John W., Stockport Cooper, Thomas, Hanley Coutts, John, Glasgow Craig, Charles H., Edinburgh Cran, William S., Peterhead Cresswell, H. S., Stoke-on-Trent Critchison, J. B., Searborough Cuthbert, William S., Glasgow Darby, Leslie G., Watford Davies, David, Pontypridd Davies, John, Llandovery Davison, Henry G., Neweastle-on-Two

Davison, Henry G., Neweastleon-Tyne Dennis, William, Siloth Derry, Alfred, Wadebridge Deviue, James, Glasgow Dewar, James R., Perth Doig, John Allan, St. Andrews Durno, Dunean M., Aberdeen Edwards, J., Blaenau Festiniog Evans, William O., Ammanford Fairbairn, James, Redear Faulkner, S. H., King's Lynn Fiddes, Thomas M., Aberdeen Findlay, Robert M., Kilmarnoek Fisk, William J., Southampton Fowle, James F., Long Sutton Fresson, Dora J. M., Stevenage Fresson, Dora J. M., Stevenag Fry, Albert, Taunton Furness, H., Clayton-le-Moors Gale, Perey, High Wycombe Galloway, T. McL., Kirkealdy Golightly, A. G., Hartlepool Grant, George, Leven Grant, William A., Ballater Grach, William A., Ballater Grant, William A., Ballater Grasby, Richard, Hull Graver, Herbert H., Alford Green, John Percy, Stockport Greenhill, J. J. G., Maidstone Greensmith, C. C., Nottingham Griffin, F. J., Chipping Norton Griffiths, Harry J., Cireneester Griffiths, Horace, Newport Hardie, Pouglas, Aberdeen Hardie, Robert Mills, Dundee Harger, Clement, Halifax Harger, Clement, Halifax Harratt, William A., Grantham Harrod, Charles E., Liverpool Heath, Walter V., Ripley Heatou, John, Burnley

Hey, Herbert, York Hill, Arthur C., Ellesmere Hill, George G., Rothesay Hinch, Albert R., Leicester Hind, Albert R., Leicester Hind, Ethel Mary, Bhyl Hipperson, C. W. W., Norwich Holmes, A. E., Melton Mowbray Howson, W. T., Nottingham Inman, George, Manchester Jack, Alexander B., Dingwall Jackson, C. H., Sunderland Jauisch, E., Newcastle-on-Tyne Jarvie, George, Kirkintilloeh Jeffrey, Alexander Hill, Govan. Keats, Frank H., Plymouth Keddie, W. D., St. Andrews Kemp, George M., Edinburgh Kennedy, George, Seasombe Kennedy, George, Seasombe Kirby, Robert H., Whitby Kirkland, Arthur, Nottingham Knight, F. W., Westou-super-M. Laing, John Fraser, Aberdeen Lamont, John, Glasgow Langley, F. G., Penzanee Lees, James, Dumbarton Leicester, Charles, Oldham Leslie, William, Falkirk Llewellyn, A.D., Ystrad Rhondda Lloyd, Edward G., Colwyn Bay Loeke, Robert Grey, Ipswich Love, William L., Kirkealdy MeCallum, William, Edinburgh Macdonald, John, Rothes McDonald, John Bayne, Perth McDonaid, John Bayne, Ferri McGillivray, A. M., Peterhead McIntosh, William, Glasgow McLean, Alex. B., Glasgow McNab, Leonard, Forfav Marris, George W., Grimsby Martin, Annie, Penrith May, Frederick B., Manchester Mellor, Ernest M., Uttoxeter Michael, George, Edinburgh Miles, Hubert Wm., Ramsgate Mitchell, James, Broxburn Morris, David, Oswestry Morris, David, Oswestry Mosley, Wilkiuson, Driffield Muir, Stepheu, Edinburgh Muir, Thomas H., Haddington Murdoch, Joseph C., Wishaw Neilson, Robert, Stewarton Nieholls, Albert A., Hackney Nieholson, Leonard E., Boltou Norweb, Arthur, Nottingham O'Callaghan, C. W., Warrington Onley, Geoffrey B., Birmingham Orr, George H. R., Gatehouse Paddock, Granville E., Livery' Paley, Frederick G., Blackpool Palmer, John T. D., Liverpool Parry, Charles, Patrieroft Paterson, Henry A., Arbroath Patten, Alex. D. F., Alnwick Patterson.J.W., Neweastle-ou-D. Paulsen, John, North Shields Peasnall, Horace A. J., Norwood Perks, Hugh Earl, Leicester Peters, Albert, Ruabon Pettigrew, William, Lincoln Phillips, Philip J., Carmarthen Pirie, James, Aberdeen Pollock, Thomas L., Penrith Quinn, Thomas F., Douglas Raffan, John, Huntly Ragg, H. J., Lower Edmonton Richards, F., Newton Abbot Ridehalgh, Lincoln, Brighton Robb, William R., Aberdeen Robertson, Harry B., Dundee

Robertson, Robert, Eyemouth Robertson, William, Kilsyth Robertson, William, Glasgow Rogers, Robert Isaac, Rhos Ross, Edward, Wiveliscombe Sharpe, John B., Margate Sheldon, C. F., Birmingham Shelmerdine, H., Manchester Sidebottom, S. H., Accrington Smart, Helen, Edinburgh Smith, Alexander, Macduff Smith, Alexander, Macduff Smith, Edgar, Crediton Smith, John B., Manchester Smith, Thomas, Farnworth Spouncer, S. Y., Gainsborough Stanser John, Lincoln Stewart, Adam Tennent, Annan Strachan, Robert G., Dundee Taylor, W. A., Liverpool Teesdale, Arthur, Horncastle Thomas, W. J., Llanelly Thompsou, T. J., Portsmouth Tibbles, Edwin, Birmingham Todd, Tom Hart, Ulverston

Tucker, Francis H., Burnham Tucker, W. T., Kentish Town Tullis, John, Dunfermline Turner, George A., Belfast Uttley, John Edward, Hall Vaughan, Thomas W., Chester Veitch, John A., Manchester Ward, William J., Manchester Ward, William J., Manchester Wardle, Arthur H., Maidenhead Watkins, C. W. J., Abergavenny Watson, J. H., Laurencekirk Webb, J. T., Stow-on-the-Wold West, Robert Henry, Halifax Westlake, William S., Sutton Whaley, Harold, Chester White, G. H. E., Portsmouth Wilkinson, J. G., Harrogate Will, Norman, Campbeltown Williams, R. H., Lewisham Williams, R. H., Lewisham Williams, R. H., Lewisham Williams, R. H., Lewisham Williams, Thomas, Moffat Winter, H. S., Manningbree Yardley, Thomas E., Ruabon Young, James, Glasgow

# Marriages.

BERNARD—Cox.—On May 5, at St. Ann's Church, London, by the Rev. Canon Lewis, John T. Bernard, L.P.S.I., Clare Street, Dublin, to Jennie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. A. Cox, Sutton, Lincolnshire.

DYER—KNIGHT.—April 6, at Wiveliscombe Congregational Church, Mr. Raymond Dyer, eldest son of Mr. C. L. Dyer, of Tewkesbury, to Amy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. B. Knight, chemist and druggist, Wiveliscombe.

HOLLELY—SIBRAY.—On April 28, at Dore, by the Rev. Canon Ebsworth, vicar of East Retford, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Gibson, Vicar of Dore, T. L. Hollely, pharmaceutical ehemist, Retford, to Edith, elder daughter of the late Frederick Sibray, Dore.

LEWIS—EDWARDS.—On April 29, at Bebington Parish Church, by the Rev. Canon Feilden, William C. Lewis, second son of N. J. Lewis, chemist and dentist, of Rock Ferry, to Elizabeth Margaret Edwards. younger daughter of Richard Edwards, of Rose Cottage, Bebington, Cheshire.

MICHIE—WARDELL.—On April 29, at Adelaide Road Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. R McCheyne, Edgar D. D. James Michie, L.P.S.I., Blackrock, co. Dublin, to Sara Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. William Wardell, Dublin.

TONKING—DICK.—On March 18, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Wellington, New Zealand, Mr. W. O. H. Tonking (late of Camborne, Cornwall), chemist and druggist, Lambton Quay, to Miss Edith Dick, of St. Elmo, Bulcott Street, Wellington.

# Deaths.

Colgate.—The death occurred at Orange, N.J., on April 23 of Mr. Samuel Colgate, the principal of Colgate & Co., perfume and soap-manufacturers, New York. Mr. Colgate was in his 74th year. He was a man universally esteemed in New York State, and for many years had taken a leading part in the Baptist denomination, to whose work he had contributed liberally. The town of Orange, in which he lived, venerated him, and his death is keenly felt there.

Hodder.—On May 12, at his residence Carlton House, Woodland Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol, Mr. Henry Hodder, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 79 years. Mr. Hodder was born on January 19, 1819. On leaving school he sailed for the Isle of France and Calcutta, returned in December, 1834, after a twenty months' voyage. He was then apprenticed to his brother, who was in business at Hotwells, Clifton. He afterwards became an assistant to Mr. Capper,

Cross Street, Bristol, when the latter relinquished his position in the firm of Ferris, Brown & Capper. In 1846 Mr. Hodder eommeneed business on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol; in 1853 he removed to Broad Street, Bristol, in the centre of the city. Shortly afterwards he disposed of his business on St. Michael's Hill to the late Mr. Edward Maish. In Broad Street, Mr. Hodder was the pioneer of the cash chemist or drug-store system of trading. This at the time was such a serious innovation that for some years the prices he charged for medicines occasioned the keenest criticism amongst his competitors. His system was successful, however; his business became a very large one, and he carried it on personally until in 1887 he transferred it to a limited company. He presented one-fifth of the capital—viz., 5,000%, in 1% shares—to the members of his staff, on the condition they should remain for seven years with the company, and during that time not dispose of their shares. At the expiration of the time the employés had the gratification of seeing their 11. shares worth 21. 10s., and of course they had been meantime drawing good dividends. The business is now under the management of Mr. Edmund Carpenter, whose father was manager to Mr. Hodder for many years. The present directors of Hodder & Co. (Limited) are Mr. H. W. Carter (chairman), Mr. H. Reginald Wainsbrough, with Mr. E. Carpenter (managing director) and Mr. A. G. N. Trite (secretary). Mr. llodder was also a director himself. Mr. Hodder was married three times, and leaves a widow and family.

MATTERSON.—On May 9, at Kelvin, Bournemouth, Charlotte Matterson (née Atlee), wife of J. Kitching Matterson, chemist, Bournemouth and London. Aged 36.

MAYO.—At 1.176 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on May 2, Hattie Trenkmann, the beloved wife of Caswell A. Mayo, Ph.G., editor of the American Druggist.

NANTS.—On April 25, Mr. William Nants, chemist and druggist, London. Aged 58.

SMITH.—On April 29, Mr. John Frederick Smith, chemist and druggist, Liverpool. Aged 70.

TROLLOPE.—Mr. Edward Hazell Trollope, chemist and druggist, Trowbridge, whose death we announced last week, had carried on a successful business in the town for forty years. He was well known and much respected. The funeral took place on May 5, the anniversary of his birth.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA is recommended as a stimulant or tonic for cut-flowers.

THE Medical Health Department of Canada are experimenting with "formaldehyde."

SMELLING NICE ON SUNDAY.—At North London Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Bros, Leonard Tyler, 13 years of age, errand-boy in the employ of Mr. Talintyre, chemist and druggist, 144 Stroud Green Road, was charged with stealing two bottles of scent, value 3s., the property of his employer; and James Tyler (a brother to Leonard), living at West Green, was charged with receiving the scent, well knowing it to have been stolen. The boys admitted the allegations, and said that they intended to make themselves smell nice on Sunday. The prosecutor did not wish to be hard on the boys, and the parents having given them good characters, the Magistrate discharged James, and took the father's bail to bring up Leonard for judgment if necessary.

The Saccharin-war in Germany.—Although "pooled" in Britain, the rival saccharin-makers continue to handle each other without the gloves in Germany and other countries. The most recent battle has been between Von Heyden's Chemical-works at Radebeul and Fahlberg, List & Co., of Salbke-Westerhusen. The last-named firm are the original makers, and every new-comer seems to consider it his duty to begin by having a bout with them. Some time ago Fahlberg, List & Co. brought an action against Von Heyden for infringement of Fahlberg's (German) saccharin patent No. 35,211. On June 9, 1896, the Königliches Landesgericht at Dresden pronounced in defendant's favour. The Fahlberg firm appealed to the Superior Court Königliches Oberlandesgericht, and this, in turn, on April 26 last, confirmed the judgment of the Court below and condemned the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the appeal.

# Mew Companies and Company Mews.

Levi, Jones & Co. (Limited).—Capital 20.000l., in 11. shares. To take over the business carried on as "S. J. Levi & Co.," at 71 Farringdon Road, E.C., opticians, and makers of and dealers in photographic apparatus, and instruments for optical, surgical, mathematical, and scientific purposes.

HURMAN (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000l., in 5l. shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic goods, apparatus and chemicals. Frederick H. Hurman, merchant, of St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is the managing director with 250l. per annum.

HENRY CLARK & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital 8,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To take over the business of an oil refiner and importer and anti-fouling paint maker, carried on at Millwall, London, under the styles of "Henry Clark & Sons" and "The Millwall Oil Company." Registered office, 49 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

INTERNATIONAL HYGIENIC CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000%. To acquire Charles Webb's patents and secret processes in relation to automatic and antiseptic dry closets, and the preparation of a deodorising and fertilising powder, to be used in connection therewith, and also to a deodorising fluid.

H. Hobson (Limited).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares, to take over the business of an ink and indigo extract manufacturer carried on by Charles W. Saynor, but lately by John Jeffs and Henrietta Jeffs as "Henrietta Hobson," at 17 Manchester Road, Stockport. Registered office, Reuben Street, Stockport.

HENWOOD & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l*-shares. To take over the business of a drug-merchant, patent-medicine vendor, grocer, and general storekeeper carried on by Philip B. Henwood at Market Street and Well Lane, Liskeard, Cornwall. The said vendor is the sole managing director. Registered office, Market Street, Liskeard, Cornwall.

ALCEBNON LAWES (LIMITED).—Capital 7,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with Algernon Lawes (Limited), and Ernest C. Fawley, its liquidator, and to manufacture, sell and deal in horse and cattle drinks, and other medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations and compounds. Registered office, Albion Works, Trinder Road, Hornsey Rise, London, N.

Peacock's Ovaline Soap Company (Limited).—Capital 6,000l., in 1l. shares. To take over the business of manufacturers of soap and toilet-articles carried on as "Peacock's Ovaline Soap Company," at King Street, Regent Street, and at 145 Queen Victoria Street, London; to acquire Patent No. 5,621 of 1893 for "improved manufacture and production of soap"; and to enter into a certain agreement.

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 200,000/. To take over the business of chemical-manufacturers carried on under the style or firm of "A. Boake, Roberts & Co.," at Stratford, Essex. The first subscribers are:—Arthur Boake, F. G. Adair Roberts, and Edmond J. Boake, Stratford, Essex; Mrs. F. E. Boake, Crouch End, N.; C. C. Ford, Walthamstow, accountant; Arthur Kempis, Leytonstone, clerk; James W. Payne, 4 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C., clerk. The first directors are Arthur Boake, F. G. Adair Roberts, Edmond J. Boake, and Benjamin E. R. Newlands. Remuneration, 1,500/. per annum, divisible.

Frazer & Green (Limited).—Registered at Edinburgh with capital 25.000*l*., in 10*l*. shares, to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, importers, and manufacturers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—D. Frazer, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, chemist; Mrs. K. Frazer, Rowmore House, Garelochhead; J. G. Frazer, Fellow Trinity College, Cambridge; J. Parker, Glasgow, chartered accountant; Miss C. M. Frazer, Rowmore House, Garelochhead; S. M. Frazer, 4 Belmont Gardens, Glasgow, chemist; J. W. Sutherland, 41 Castle Street, Dumfries, chemist. The first directors are D. Frazer, S. M. Frazer, J. E. Steggall, J. W. Sutherland, and J. Parker. Qualification, 10*l*. for above; 500*l*. for every other director.

SCHWEPPES (LIMITED).—Capital 950,000l. To enter into an agreement with Ernest T. Hooley for the acquisition of the business carried on by J. Schweppe & Co. (Limited), and to manufacture, import, export, and sell natural, aërated, artificial, and other waters and beverages. The first directors (to number not fewer than three nor more than nine) are:—The Earl of March, C. D. Kemp-Welch, Earl de la Warr, A. Drucker, W. W. Harris, H. H. Ley, H. J. G. Rebow, and F. W. Towle. Qualification, 500l. Remuneration, 300l. each per annum, and 500l. for the Chairman. Registered office, 51 Berners Street, W.

THE QUININE BITTERS COMPANY (LIMITED).—We are informed that the dividend paid by this company was 5 per cent., not 10 per cent. as previously stated.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors have resolved to recommend, at the next ordinary general meeting of the company, to be held on June 1 next, a distribution of a final dividend for the year 1896 of 15 per cent., free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on February 15 last, 20 per cent. for the year, against a total dividend of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. paid last year.

COCKBURN & Co. (LIMITED) taking over Cockburn's drugstorcs in Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, has been offered for subscription in Glasgow. The assets of the company are valued at 26,608l. An accountant's report shows that the turnover for 1896 was 28,428l., and the estimated net profit 3,553l. The capital is 30,000l. divided into 15,000 5l.-per-cent. cumulative preference shares of 1l. each, and 15,000 ordinary shares of 1l. each.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co's DIVIDEND.—The report and balance-sheet of Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.'s N.Z. Drug Company (Limited), which was presented at the annual meeting at Dunedin, N.Z., on Mareh 18, shows a net profit for the year 1896 of 10,871*l*. 13s., to which is added 21,169*l*. 10s. 10*d*. brought forward from last year. After providing for depreciation and interim dividends, there remains for division a sum of 19,764*l*., out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, amounting to 5,158*l*., and carry forward 14,606*l*. to next year. The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. F. Grimwade—was elected a director in the place of the late Mr. W. Elder.

Mr. A. J. White came to England a week before Mother Seigel's syrup was offered for subscription by the public. The American Druggist states that "it is estimated that the profits from the syrup, since the time it was introduced into England, have amounted to over \$5,000,000 Mr. White's growing interests in this country and his advancing age have prompted him to dispose of this property, and this is the object of his present visit to England. It is expected that he will realize between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 by the sale." Spite of the rumour that the capital was subscribed four times over, Mr. White will doubtless be content to take somewhat less than 1,000,000% for his share in the property.

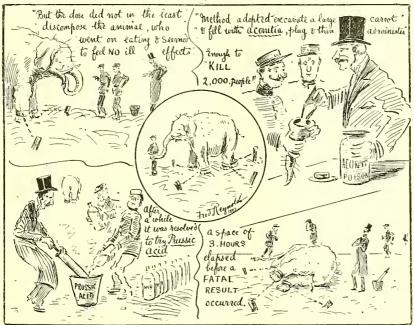
Schweppe's (Limited) (Mr. Hooley's latest enterprise) was offered to the public on Monday. Mr. Hooley asks 1,250,000% for the entire concern, which, it was understood, he gave a million for two or three months ago. He takes, of course, all the expense and risk of the flotation, and his profit will probably consist of deferred shares mainly, because it is stipulated that he is to be paid as to 300,000% in debentures, and as to the balance in cash or shares, or cash and shares at the option of the directors. The share-capital is to eonsist of 300,000l, in 5-per-cent, cumulative preference shares; 300,000% in cumulative 7-per-cent. ordinary shares; and 350,000% in deferred shares. It is stated that the sales of Schweppe's aërated waters and the profits of the business during the past three years have been: in 1894, 18,552,828 bottles, and 47,217\(\ell\); in 1895, 20,718 492 bottles, and 53,654\(\ell\); in 1896, 22,107,120 bottles, and 56,0681. It thus appears that if the new company should maintain the highest rate of profit quoted, and that this should be all available for dividend, there will only be 8,000l. for the deferred shares, or a little over 2 per cent. On anything like such a slender chance the deferred shares cannot be worth more than a third or a fourth of their nominal value, so that we find it difficult to perceive where Mr. Hooley's profit is eoming from.

# Poisoning an Elephant.

A Liverpool a few days ago, and was kept chained in an outhouse on the farm on which it was captured, at Netherton, and in charge of three keepers. Mr. Cross, thinking it not advisable to try to bring it back, for fear it might do more damage, ordered it to be killed. He was afraid to risk shooting it lest, if the first shot did not take effect, the animal might go mad or break away.

hours after the first dose. Without any plunging the animal quietly fell over on its side, and was dead in an instant. The carcase has been given to the Liverpool Medical School.

The artist who has supplied us with the annexed sketch was not on the spot, but he is gifted with a vivid imagination, for which he is not entirely responsible—we are given to understand. Our reason for saying so is not the free liberties he has taken with the presiding persons, but that he has given the defunct pachyderm a tail. This is an entirely unauthorised, unwarrantable, and artistic extravagance.



So he resolved to try poisoning. He got Mr. J. Hocken, chemist, Old Hall Street, and his son to accompany him, and taking a large bottle of prussic acid and a package of aconitine, a quantity of buns, apples, and carrots, the party set out. The carrots which were given to the elephant, it ate with relish. One with the inside scraped out, and the top left for a plug, was then filled with aconitine, and passed to the beast, who swallowed it in an instant. "There, Mr. Hocken, "he has swallowed enough poison to settle 2,000 people." It had no effect, however, on the elephant, which went on eating as before. After anxiously waiting and watching in the drenching rain and bitter cold, it was resolved to try the prussic acid. A large brass syringe was filled with the poison; a keeper coaxed the animal to open its mouth by holding a bun high up, and the acid was then injected into the mouth. The elephant seemed to dislike this very much, and a drink of water for which it appeared to crave was given to it. Instead of swallowing the water, however, the creature just washed its mouth out like a human being and let the water run out on to the floor, and appeared as well as ever. Another syringe full of the liquid was then brought, but the elephant would allow no one to approach it, seeming to know what the syringe meant. Everyone was at his wit's end to know what to do next. After much waiting the idea was hit upon to wrap the syringe in a bag. This done, more food was thrown into the elephant's mouth, and the syringe was all ready when suddenly a cry was heard—"Father, I am done." It appeared young Mr. Hocken, who was using the syringe, was smoking a cigarette, and having his mouth partly open had inhaled some of the prussic acid, and was nearly gone. He was without the slightest delay taken to a pump, and cold water was poured on his head till it nearly took his breath away. This probably saved his life. By this time the elephant showed signs of uneasiness, leaning against the wall, lifting its feet, and so on. Another dose of poison was given to end it quickly, and the animal died about three

# Trade=Marks Applied for.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 5, 1897.)

"Pluto"; for coal-tar dyestuffs. By the Farbenfabriken vormals F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany. 202.926.

"Krüschen"; for a medicine for human use. By E. G. Hughes, 38 Victoria Street, Manchester, operative chemist. 203,171.

Double-circle device containing the word "Crystals" in inner circle, the name of firm, "Jos. C. Gamble & Son—Chlorate—of Potash"—in outer circle, and the word "England" underneath; for chlorate of potash. 201,916. Figure of oval in outline containing monagram HB and wording "Baxter Works, St. Helens, caustic soda, &c."; for caustic soda. By the United Alkali Company (Limited), G11 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool. 201,917.

"CYMRALIS," written in parallelogram on black background, with figure of goat on either side, in shield device, containing the words "Cymry-am-byth," the whole being surmounted by three Prince of Wales's feathers; for mineral and aërated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger-beer. 198,112. The word "Cymralis" written on square black label, with figure of goat in shield device, and wording "Cymry-am-byth," surmounted with Prince of Wales's feathers in left-hand corner, and other wording; for an aërated table-water. By R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, Denbighshire. 203,147. Essential particulars: the combination of devices and the words "Cymralis" and "Cymry-am-Byth."

Applicant's portrait and facsimile signature on fancy oblong label, with wording in French; for a toilet cream. By B. Lemaire, 3 Rue Cochin, Paris, perfumer. 203.555. Essential particulars: portrait and signature.

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# Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 13.

WE have again to report a rather quiet market, although there is a fairly steady undercurrent in trade. There have been comparatively few alterations in price. So far as fine chemicals are concerned the chief interest has centred in quininc, which is fully  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . dearer and looks like going higher yet. Glycerine has been reduced. Cream of tartar is barely steady. Citric acid dull. Tartaric acid unchanged. Antimony is firmer, sulphur slightly easier. Soda salts, especially crystals and caustic soda, in strong demand, with a firm tendency. There has been no further change in iodine or in prussiate of potash. Sal ammoniac has been reduced. Carbolic acid rather firmer, and chlorate of potash lower. Sulphate of copper is also easier. The drug-sales to-day were rather lengthy, and dragged very slowly along, chiefly on account of the large quantity of cardamoms offered. The eighteen catalogues comprised a total of 1,593 lots, of which 628 were sold during the auctions, which is not at all a bad proportion. Ipecacuanha practically maintained the increased prices privately paid. Cape aloes unchanged. Fine dragon's-blood much dearer and scarce. Finc Sumatra benzoin also brought higher prices. Cardamoms were at first from 6d. to 9d. lower, but partly recovered afterwards. Croton-seed more plentiful, and neglected. Peru, tolu, and copaiba balsams unchanged. Crude camphor is lower. Orange-peel plentiful and Ergot of rye quict. Cannella alba easier. Round buchu leaves arc steady, and good cuttlefish is scarce, and realised somewhat higher rates. root firm. In gum acacia, Soudan sorts, business has been done at rather lower rates. Orris-root is still tending downwards. Ordinary cassia oil sold cheaply at auction. Other essential oils are practically unchanged. Cod-liver oil has a slightly firmer tendency, and castor oil is somewhat firmer. Jamaica sarsaparilla in demand at an advance of 1d, to 2d. Beeswax, rhubarb, senna, honey, and vanilla are firmly held. Menthol, musk, myrrh, and colocynth neglected. Scammonyroot is tending easier. Ordinary gamboge sold at lower rates. There is a good demand for druggists' and manufacturing opium, also for Persian opium, and high prices are not unlikely. At Tucsday's cinchona-sales prices were well maintained. In the outside markets the chief articles are tending downwards. Shellac and turmeric are lower. Tamarinds may be had at very cheap prices. Quicksilver firmly held. Pimento and Cochin ginger very dull. Jamaica ginger active at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Zanzibar cloves are lower at auction, but rather firmer again privately to-day. Pepper is also somewhat steadicr. Mace and nutmegs quict. In oils we have to report an advance in linseed, a steady market in rape-seed oil, and slightly better rates for crude and refined cotton-seed oil. Cocoanut oil unchanged. Fine Lagos palm oil is easier, at 20s. 6d. Olive oil unaltered. Turpentine dull. American at 20s. 9d. on the spot. Petroleum quict and unchanged.

Our Hamburg correspondent telegraphs on Thursday afternoon that HGH American peppermint oil is firmer at Hamburg 6.75m. per lb. Cod-liver oil is quoted higher Telegram. at 70m. per barrel, and Camphor is in a firm position at 2.95m. per kilo.

Our Bergen correspondent wires on Thursday afternoon that the Finnmarken fishing has improved. The total catch Bergen of fish in Norway amounts to 48,375,000, Telegram. against 41,521,000 at the corresponding period of last season. The output of medicinal cod-liver oil is 26,200

barrels, against 17,200 at the same time of last year. The market is firmer, best non-congealing oil being quoted at 67s. per barrel, f.o.b.

ACIDS.—Citrie acid is dull at  $12\frac{3}{4}d$ , possibly  $12\frac{1}{2}d$ . per for English B.P. Concentrated Lemon-juice is still nominally 11l. 15s. per pipe, f.o.b. Tartarie acid is firmly held, but without alteration in price, 1s. 1d. per lb. being asked for English B.P., and  $12\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. for foreign makes. Acid carbolic: Crystals remain scarce and prices are higher, 39° to 40° C. being held for 8d. per lb., although  $7\frac{1}{8}d$ . might be accepted in some quarters. For  $34^{\circ}$  to  $35^{\circ}$  C., the quotation is  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. Crude carbolic acid is held at 2s. 9d. per gallon for 75 per cent., and 2s. 3d. for 60 per cent. Picric acid in crystals is quoted higher at 1s. 2d. per lb. net.

ALOES.—Of Cape aloes 39 cases were offered and 17 sold to-day at fairly steady prices; 21s. 6d. per cwt. for good bright hard, and from 19s. 6d. down to 16s. for good to very drossy seconds. No East Indian aloes was shown. Of Curação, 216 boxes were offered, of which 116 sold mostly without reserve, at 24s. to 26s. for fair brown livery; from 19s. to 13s. 6d. for ordinary to dull capey; and from 10s. to 11s. for common quality.

AMMONIA SALTS.—Sal-ammoniae has been reduced 2s. per cwt., the present quotation for first quality being 33s., and for second quality 31s. per cwt. Sulphate is steadier; Beckton, 7l. 7s. 6d., Beckton terms, 7l. 6s. 3d., London makes, 7l. 10s. to 7l. 11s. 3d. per ton.

ANTIMONY is dearer. For crude Japanese 201. per ton has been paid on the spot, and the c.i.f. quotation is 201. 10s. per ton. It is said that there has been a good deal of buying on the part of manufacturers lately, and that the supplies are scarce at present. At auction 50 cases were bought in.

ASAFŒTIDA.—At to-day's auctions 59 cases imported last year werc offered. They were first placed in auction six months ago, when the limits were slightly higher than those declared to-day. Nothing was sold, medium grey and pinky block and loose dry and sandy mixed being bought in at 57s.; medium softest brown loose and mixed and broken block at 47s. 6d., and fair block, mostly grey, slightly pinky mixed, at 60s. per cwt. For the last-named quality the price, upon arrival, was 55s. per cwt. During the week some sales have been made privately, and we understand that for a few cases of finc quality 75s. per cwt. has been paid, leaving the seller a profit of 25s., since he purchased the goods about six months ago.

Balsams—In *Peru* balsam trade seems to have been quiet since the recent movement, although prices are firmly held. At auction to-day 6 cases were shown and bought in at the nominal price of 8s. 9d. per lb. *Tolu* steady and very scarce in fine qualities; 6 cases of rather ordinary quality from New York were bought in to-day at 2s. 6d. per lb. For 2 casks fair *Canada* balsam no bid was made even at 11d. per lb. *Copaiba* barely steady. At auction no bids were made, and 5 casks good bright *Maranham* were bought in at 2s. 3d.; thin bright reddish balsam, at 2s. 2d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Palembang gum was poorly represented. Of one parcel of 43 boxes 10 sold at 30s. per cwt. for good quality, which was a fair price. Of Stam benzoin 11 cases were shown of which two sold without reserve at 51s. per cwt. for common small dark old lump. A parcel of medium to bold reddish almonds, in block, was bought in at 17l. per cwt. Of Sumatra gum 154 cases were placed on sale; 54 of these sold at extremely high prices for fine quality, which was strongly competed for, while ordinary gum was very cheap. The following were the figures obtained:—Fine pale, well-packed, almondy seconds, 11l., falling to 10l. 15s. per cwt.; good almondy seconds, slightly false-packed sides, 8l. 10s.; ordinary seconds, false packed, a few almonds in centre, 5l. to 5l. 2s. 6d.; ordinary thirds, very false-packed and brown borders, but fair centres, from 84s. down to 59s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Long narrow leaves continue to be held at 6d. per lb., but there does not seem to be any demand for these at present. Round leaves are firm, 9 bales selling at 3d. to  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ , for good green, and  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ , for ordinary yellow quality.

CALUMBA still remains scarce, high prices being asked for

fine selected root. At auction 24 bags of fair sorts, out of a parcel of 54 bags, sold at 23s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—No business is reported privately this week, but the market is distinctly easier. Holders offer at lower rates, although they are unable to effect business at present. For Formosa camphor, May-June shipment, the quotation varies from 85s. to 90s., and for Japan, same shipment, from 95s. to 97s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. At to-day's drug sales 99 cases of fair but rather damp Formosa camphor sold at 91s. per cwt

CANELLA ALBA.—Twenty packages of good bright pale, but rather broken bark sold cheaply to-day at 21s. per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA remains in fairly good demand, good green stalky chips were bought in to-day at  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ ., and 10 robbins of very fair quality sold at 3d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—The supply at to-day's auctions was the largest we have seen for some years, one broker alone offering no fewer than 333 boxes. The total amounted to 571 packages, of which 479 found buyers. With such an excessive supply, a reduction in price was a matter of course. At the beginning of the auctions prices declined about 4d. on good pale qualities, and from 6d. to 9d. per lb. on medium and ordinary grades; but afterwards there was a slight recovery. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: Medium to bold full pale round, 3s. 3d.; medium, 3s. to 3s. 1d.; medium to bold pale long and round mixed, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 1dd.; medium, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; small yellow, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; very small medium pale, 2s.; ditto yellow, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; brown specky and split, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; common dull down to 1s. 6d. per lb. Mangalore: Good yellow medium to bold CCC mark, 3s. 1d.; smaller ditto, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.; bold MMM, 3s. 5d.; medium, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. Seed sold at from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. for fair brown, and fat 2s. per lb. (subject) for common quality, which is about 5d. lower.

CINCHONA.—At the monthly cinchona sales held on Tuesday, 1,921 packages were offered, comprising 557 African, 374 Java, 610 East Indian, 133 South American, 85 Ceylon, and 162 bales Cuprea bark. There was a fair demand, but holders showed little disposition to sell, except at an advance, which buyers would not concede. As a result, only 1,021 packages (mostly African, and Javan bark) sold at the same prices as those paid at the London April auction, the average unit being fully  $\frac{3}{4}d$ ., and in some cases  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. The following figures represent the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	38,221
Agents for the American and Italian works	36,740
Agents for the Brunswick quinine-works	31,581
Messrs. Howards & Sons	24,717
Agents for the Frankfort and Stuttgart works	22,980
Brokers for the Imperial quinine-factory	8,430
Various buyers	7,506
Total quantity sold	170,175
Bought in or withdrawn	160,228
Total quantity of bark offered	330.403

The following was the range of prices:—CEYLON CINCHONA: Good natural Hybrid stem chips,  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ .; renewed Officinalis chips and shavings,  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. EAST INDIAN CINCHONA: Original Red chips and shavings,  $1\frac{5}{8}d$ .; druggists' quill, fair but partly split, 2d. to  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. Officinalis, fair natural chips and shavings, 2d. to  $2\frac{5}{8}d$ .; renewed ditto,  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . to  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.; fair to good rich Ledger stems,  $2\frac{2}{8}d$ . to  $4\frac{5}{8}d$ . per lb.; fair to good rich Ledger stems,  $2\frac{2}{8}d$ . to  $4\frac{5}{8}d$ . per lb.;  $2\frac{1}{8}d$ . to  $2\frac{1}{8}d$ . per lb. South American Cinchona: Succirubra quills, partly broken and thin,  $2\frac{3}{8}d$ . to  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. South American Cinchona: Five bags Soft Colombian bark, of very ordinary quality, sold at  $\frac{5}{8}d$ . per lb.; and 162 bales Cuprea Bark of old import were withdrawn.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—There has been no further decline in the price, but the market still remains weak. Best white French crystals are quoted at 78s., powder at 80s. to 81s. per cwt.

CROTON-SEED is decidedly more plentiful, 19 bags in three lots being offered at to-day's auctions; the whole of

this was bought in at from 70s. to 100s. per cwt. for fair dark mixed quality, not a single bid being made. It would seem as though prices must come down pretty soon.

CUBEBS.—The demand shows no signs of revival, and prices remain low. Privately some sales have been made at 28s, per cwt. for good sifted berries without stalk; 20 bags of this quality were bought in at auction at 30s., a bid of 26s, being rejected. Another lot of 25 bags good clear bluish grey berries without stalk was bought in at 26s, per cwt.

CUTTLEFISH-BONE remains scarce, and the price still has an upward tendency. At auction to-day 12 mats of fair pale, partly broken, bone realised  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The demand is excellent and the supply small, especially so far as fine quality is concerned. At auction to-day 29 cases were offered, but only 3 sold, with strong competition, at an advance of fully 30s. per ewt., good bright cake realising 13l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.; slightly duller ditto, 12l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Fair bricky dragon's-blood in reed was bought in at 8l. 10s. per cwt.; dull cakes at 6l. 10s. to 7l. per cwt. There has been an importation of 13 cases from Singapore by the Nestor.

ERGOT OF RYE remains neglected. Eleven bags wormy and dull mixed *Spanish* ergot sold cheaply at 4*d.* per lb. Another lot of 19 cases Spanish is held at 9*d.* per lb. for fine clean, and at 6*d.* per lb. for common wormy. *Russian* ergot was in small supply, and bought in at nominal prices.

Galls.—There has been a steady demand for blue *Persian* galls at full prices, 50s. per cwt. being paid for good quality. Green and white galls are scarce, but of the last-named variety some parcels are known to be on the way.

Gamboge is again about 10s. lower, but much of the supply offered to-day was of very poor quality. Of 28 packages offered, 14 sold at 7l. 5s. per cwt. for ordinary, partly drossy mixed pipe; and at 5l. 10s. for common dull pipe with very little colour.

GENTIAN-ROOT remains extremely firm and scarce. Sales of good *French* root have been made on the spot at 32s., and there are further buyers, but the available supply is extremely small. At auction 5 bags of gentian-powder were bought in at 35s. per cwt.

GLYCEBINE.—The German manufacturers have reduced their prices by 6s. per cwt. all round. It is said that this is in consequence of the low quotations which are ruling for the crude article. The current price for double-distilled, sp. gr. 1 260, may now be put at from 57s. to 67s. per cwt. Second-hand holders are weak.

GUARANA.—Eleven cases have been received this week from Para by the *Hubert*. Nothing was offered at auction.

GUM ACACIA.—Some holders of Soudan gum have given way and accepted lower prices, but there is little demand, and the quotations are more or less nominal at from 50s. to 80s., according to quality. At to-day's auctions a bid of 56s. per cwt. was refused for 5 bales of fine pale Aden sorts. A lot of small pale siftings sold at 20s. per cwt. Several parcels of picked Turkey gum were offered and bought in with the exception of two packages of fair small grains for which 6l. 15s. was accepted. It is said that good pale picked gum sells at 10l. 10s. per cwt. Three packages Turkey sorts sold, fine pale soft at 80s. subject, and good yellow sorts at 70s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaican is in good demand, at rather better prices. Eighteen packages offered to-day were all sold—thick pale candied to fair, partly liquid, at from 29s. to 26s. 6d.; rather dirty brown and dark at from 25s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. A parcel of 47 cases white candied Italian honey was bought in at 37s. 6d. per cwt. Of Queensland honey, good clean brown, 10 cases, of two 56-lb. tins each, sold at 28s. per cwt. A parcel in small tins was bought in at 42s. per cwt. Californian honey is quiet, at 40s. per cwt. for fine quality. Best Chilian is held privately for 30s. per cwt., and sales of good quality, somewhat off-colour, have been made at 27s. At auction 40 barrels fair thick yellow were all bought in at 31s. to 32s. per cwt.

IODINE.—We are informed that the Scottish Alkali and Acid Company are not only makers of iodides, as stated in our editorial note of last week, but that they manufacture iodine itself from kelp. The company claim that, last year,

they were the largest manufacturers of iodine in Scotland, and this season they intend, we hear, to increase their output by 50 per cent.

IPECACUANHA.—At to day's auctions a supply of 55 bales of Brazilian root was firmly held at the recent advance. The market was rather irregular, however, and in some cases the sales effected (14 bales were disposed of) were somewhat below the prices that have been paid privately. But, compared with the last auctions, Brazilian root was from 9d. to 10d. per 1b. dearer. For good London-picked root a bid of 6s. 8d. per 1b. was refused; fair sound, natural, partly thin, sold at 6s. 1d., slightly damaged at 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per 1b. Of Colombian (Cartagena) root 30 packages were offered, of which only 4, rather damaged, sold at 4s. 3d. per 1b., an advance of fully 6d. on the last sale-rates. The statistical position of ipecacuanha in London (public warehouses only) on May 1 is given as follows:—

	1897	1896	1895	1894
	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Stock of Brazilian	366	543	679	504
,, other kinds	64	44	69	158
Imported (January 1 to	April 30) :-			
Brazilian	178	224	214	197
$Other\ kinds$	97	68	63	94
Delivered (January 1 to	April 30) :-			
Brazilian	259	265	306	369
Other kinds	54	68	86	64

Fifteen packages have arrived by the Nile from Buenos Ayres this week.

MENTHOL remains dull, at 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i f. terms. The same price is quoted on the spot, but we hear in one quarter that sales have been made on the spot this week at 5s. 10d. per lb.

Musk.—No first pile *Tonquin* pods were offered to-day, and privately the market seems to be quiet, although firm. Of third pile pods 9 tins were shown. For 7 of these, dull, badly trimmed, damp pods, thick skin and underskin, a bid of 21s. 6d. per oz. was made, and will be submitted. The broker offered to sell at 22s. per oz. outright at the sales.

MYRRH.—The market shows no improvement. The only lot sold to-day was a small parcel of good coarse siftings, for which 48s, per cwt. was paid. Fair native picked myrrh was bought in at 90s., and for a lot of good pale picked 5t. per cwt. was suggested as the price, but it could not be obtained at auction.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—There is a somewhat firmer tendency in the market, but this appears to be less pronounced than in the producing country itself. Sales of good new non-congealing oil have been made at 68s. per barrel, c.i.f., but since then 70s. has also been paid. We believe that at the lastnamed figure several high-class brands are still to be had, although there is a general tendency on the part of the agents to quote higher prices. At auction to-day 20 casks of Norvegian oil were bought in at 67s. 6d. to 70s. per barrel.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—All kinds of essential oils are quiet, and practically the market is without alteration. At auction 10 cases of 54-per-cent. Cassia oil were sold at low ratesviz., 3s. 10d. (one lot 3s. 9d. per lb.). For one case, of which the analysis was not stated, 7s. 6d. per lb. was required. Eleven cases Oil of cinnamon were bought in at from 8d to 1s. per oz., and 5 cases unworked Star-anise at 7s. per lb. Of Citronella oil, 18 cases of Winter's brand were bought in at  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . per oz., and for 10 cases of Fisher's brand 2d. is said to be the price. A parcel of Fisher's patchouls oil was bought in at 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . per oz.; 4 cases Risdonia Eucalyptus at 1s. 6d. per lb.; and 6 cases of Portuguese eucalyptus oil of fine quality, which have long been offered before, at 2s. 1d. per lb. A parcel of 42 cases of Lemongrass oil announced for sale was not ready in time to be offered. Three cases of D. Battoglini's *Palermo* essence of lemon are held for 3s. 3d. per lb. Sales of Citronella oil were made at the end of last week at 1s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., London. Cajuput oil remains scarce. In Amsterdam the nominal value of good quality is about 2s. per bottle, but the demand is only moderate.

OPIUM.—Soft-shipping kinds of Turkey opium are rather neglected, and very little business can be reported. Prices remain from 11s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. for good to fine, and

from 8s. 6d. up to 10s. 6d. for ordinary fair quality. In Persian the demand for fine quality continues, but high prices are now asked. Best grades are held for 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb.; medium to good from 9s. 6d. to 10s., and common down to 8s per lb. There is a good enquiry for Turkish Manufacturing opium, which is extremely scarce; fine druggists' kinds have been sold at 10s. per lb., and there is very little to be had below 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. In fact, it is said by wholesale druggists of long experience that they have never known the market to be so bare of opium of this class.

ORRIS.—Is still tending downwards. At auction 17 bags of fine bold bright Verona root marked SF, which might stand for "selected Florentine," realised only 39s. per ewt. The first lots of this same parcel when sold a couple of months ago realised 54s. per cwt. Ordinary Verona root was bought in at 41s. 6d. per cwt. nominally, a bid of 30s. being rejected. Four serons good Mogadore orris were bought in at 37s. We hear from Italy that the market is again lower, and that no interest whatever is shown in the article. Picked Florentine, in casks, offers at 51s. to 52s. per cwt. f.o.b.; sorts at 47s. per cwt., f.o.b.; best Florentine at 40s.; and mixed quality at 32s., f.o.b.

POTASH-SALTS.—Prussiate is firmly held at the recently advanced quotation. The Beckton price is now  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. net. Cyanide dull of sale, at  $9\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. for 98 per cent. to 99 per cent. for export. Chlorate lower. For delivery during the present month  $3\frac{7}{8}d$ . per lb. would be accepted.

QUICKSILVER is firmly held. The importers still ask 7l. 7s. 6d. per bottle, and second-hand holders do not offer below 7l. 7s. per bottle.

QUININE.—There has been at length a movement in this article, and since Tuesday prices have advanced fully  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per oz. On that day about 20,000 oz. of a second-hand German bulk changed hands at  $8\frac{1}{2}d$  per oz., and for a parcel of 5,000 oz.  $8\frac{3}{4}d$ . was afterwards paid. On Wednesday further sales were made at that price. The total quantity sold during the week is estimated at about 55,000 oz. It is said that for German bulk of recent import 9d. per oz. has been paid, but we have not been able to confirm the truth of that statement, and are inclined to think that even to-day there would be sellers at  $8\frac{3}{4}d$ . per oz. The market is very firm, however. At the drug-sales 2 cases (of 10 100 oz. tins) of Taillandier's quinine were bought in at 10d. per oz. The limit is 8½d. per oz. The following are the current quotations of the makers:—Howards', in 1 oz. vials, 11d. to 1s., in bulk, 9d. to 10d.; Whiffen's, in 1 oz. vials, 11d., in bulk, 9d.; Pelletier's, in 1 oz. vials, 1s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ .; Taillandier's, in bulk,  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ .; Zimmer and Jobst, in bulk, 9d., the other German brands in bulk,  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . per oz. The import of cinchona alkaloids into Germany in 1896 was 4,000 kilos., against 6,200 kilos. in 1895; the export, 196,200 kilos, against 159,000 kilos in 1895. Of cinchona-bark the imports amounted, in 1896, to 3,466,100 kilos., and the exports to 130,900 kilos.

RHUBARB.—The stock is small, and holders are extremely firm. Buyers, however, seem to have lost courage, and at to-day's auctions it was difficult to get offers. Seventy-two cases were offered, but only 12 sold, Shansi, medium to bold round, good coat and pinky fracture, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; good sound pickings (subject), 1s. 5d. per lb. Canton, medium to bold round, good coat and fracture, 1s. 1d. to 1s 2d.; ditto flat, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. High-dried, flat, medium, fair coat, even pinky fracture, 1s.; fair flat, but wormy, 10½d.; wormy pickings, 9d. to 9½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—There has been rather a sudden change in the position of this article as described by some of the importers. Last week the market was dull and prices were generally tending lower, but on Wednesday some of the agents quoted higher rates, fine "extra super" Valencia being now held for 42s.; good quality for 40s.; and ordinary for 39s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine *Grey Jamaica* root is again from 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer; 17 bales were offered and sold with strong competition at from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb. for slightly damaged to sound. Twenty bales *Native red Jamaica* sold at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for good bright, slightly damaged, and from 9d. to 11d. per lb. for badly damaged. For 5 bales *Honduras* a bid of 1s. per lb. was refused; another parcel of Honduras was bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb.

SENNA.—The supply of Alexandrian senna is rather in

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excess of the requirements, but fine qualities are somewhat scarce. Bold picked root has been sold privately at 1s. per lb., while for siftings  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. has been accepted. At auction 96 packages Alexandrian were almost all brought in. Of 123 packages Tinnevelly about 52 sold at from  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ , to  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . for medium to good bright greenish, and from 1% down to 2d. per lb. for fair small and medium yellowish to very common leaves.

SHELLAC.—At the end of last week the market was flat, with few sellers of TN second Orange for May delivery at 60s., and for August delivery at 61s. per cwt. At auction, on Tuesday, 1,447 cases were offered, and met with a very slow demand, only 380 finding buyers at a decline of 3s. per cwt. on the last auction rates for good second *Orange*. Blocky qualities, however, were fully 5s. to 6s. lower. The following prices were paid:—Fine second *Orange*, good pale, 66s. per cwt.; cakey, reddish, 62s. to 63s.; good seconds, bright to partly cakey. 62s. to 60s.; fair TN bright free curly to reddish and cakey, from 57s. down to 51s. per cwt.; dark-red colour, free, 49s.; livery and blocky, from 50s. down to 48s. per cwt. Twenty-four cases common to fair Button lac sold at from 36s. up to 43s. per cwt. The market closes dull, with sellers of TN Orange for May-August delivery at 58s. to 59s. per cwt.; 100 cases of June-August shipment have sold at 56s. per cwt., c.i.f.

VANILLA.—Firmly held. The bulk of the small supply of 85 packages found buyers at full prices: Mauritius and Seychelles, good 6 to 8 inches, 26s. 6d. to 28s.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 21s. 6d. to 25s.; mouldy, of various lengths, 3s. 6d. thenes, 21s. oa. to 25s., houtely, of various lengths, 6s. oa. to 11s. 6d. per lb. Two tins Ceylon, 5 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, sold at 19s.; mouldy at 14s. 6d. per lb. For 6 tins of fair Madagasear 22s. to 25s. per lb. was paid; and a fine parcel of 9 tins Tahiti beans was bought in at 21s. per lb.

Various Drugs.—Three cases of Annatto-paste from Ceylon, which have been offered before, were again bought in to-day at 3s. per lb. Of Areea-nuts 70 bags were shown and bought in. Coca-leaves are neglected, 55 bales, including some fair pale Truxillo leaves, were offered to-day, and bought in at 6d. to 8d. per lb. The demand for Chamomiles is slow; 3 bales small to medium flowers of rather dull colour were bought in at 55s. to-day. Civet dull of sale; some ordinary quality was bought in at 25s. to 26s. per oz., nominally. Cascara sagrada is neglected, 250 bags from San Francisco, including some of good appearance, were bought in at 14s. 6d. per cwt. One package of ordinary thin brown Casearilla shavings sold cheaply at 20s. per cwt. Colocynth: There is now a plentiful supply of this drug, but no demand is shown, at any rate not at public sale. Several parcels of fair to good Turkish apple were bought in at 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 9d. per lb., and a parcel of *Spanish* apple was also bought in. For 5 cases seedy siftings a bid of 7d. per lb. is to be submitted. Condurango: Ten bales of damaged Condurango-bark, of the usual dull quality, sold at from 2d. to 3d. per lb. Twenty cases good bright Gum elemi of nice aroma were bought in, 25s. per cwt. being suggested as the price. For Zanzibar kino 12s. per lb. is nominally asked, and for 5 packages good Cochin kino from Bombay 15s. per lb. is the limit. A parcel of 202 bales dull Persian Liquorice-root sold readily to-day at from 7s. 6d. down to 5s. per cwt. Lime-juice is neglected; 3 hogsheads "refined" West Indian were bought in at 1s. 6d. per gallon. Two hogsheads new season's West Indian Lemon-juice were bought in at 1s. 5d. per gallon. Orange-peel was, as usual at the sales, in poor demand and a very large supply. Thirty-seven bags quarters from Tripoli sold at \( \frac{1}{4}d \), per lb. (without reserve), subject to paying charges; and of another lot 3 bales of fair strips realised 5d. per lb. An 18-oz. box of fine pale Ginseng root sold cheaply at 6d. per oz. Two bales good Payta *Rhatania* were bought in to-day at  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. *Patchouli-leaves* are in large supply, 52 bales from Penang being offered at auction. One parcel, very stalky and dusty, was catalogued "without reserve," but had to be taken out, as no bid could be obtained. The other, representing fair quality, is said to be held for  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. Ten bags of St. Ignatius beans (an article which has been very plentiful lately) were offered to-day. A bid of 3d. per lb. was refused for them, and the lot was bought in at 6d. Scammony-root has been sold in small quantities at 32s. 6d. per cwt. At auction to-day several parcels of root were

bought in. Squills remain quiet. A parcel of 62 bags announced for sale was reported to have been sold privately. Tamarinds remains neglected. Some nice fresh West Indian were bought in to-day at 10s. per cwt., and fair East Indian at the same price. Eight cases fair black slightly crystallised Para Tonca-beans sold at 1s. 6d.; duller quality at 1s. 5d. per lb., which was rather cheap.

Wax (Bees').—All varieties are in good demand at steady wax (BEES).—All varieties are in good demand at steady prices. Twenty-six packages Jamaican wax sold at 7l. 17s. 6d. to 8l. 10s., according to quality; 6 packages Justralian brought from 5l. for common to 7l. per cwt. for fine pale grey and yellow. Forty-two mats Madagascar realised 6l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. for good quality; 93 packages Zanzibar, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Fifteen packages dark brown mixed East Indian sold at 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. All the bleached East Indian way was bought in All the bleached East Indian wax was bought in.

#### The Market in Heavy Chemicals.

A fairly good demand continues for heavy chemicals generally, and a somewhat firmer tone is to be noted all round. Shipments to all the Baltic and northern ports are now being made, and this has had the effect of giving more tone to the market. Caustic soda, especially of higher strengths, is in brisk demand, and stocks being low, values have a hardening tendency, although as yet no distinct advance has been made. Chlorate of potash is lower, May quotation now being  $3\frac{7}{2}d$ . Prussiate of potash is firmer and higher, general quotations being  $5\frac{7}{4}d$ . per lb. Beckton has advanced to  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . Prussiate of  $5\frac{7}{4}d$ . Princeporates advanced to  $5\frac{1}{2}\hat{d}$ . Prussiate of Soda, 4d. Bichromates of potash and soda in brisk demand at convention prices. Soda crystals firm. Bleaching-powder keeps moving steadily. Cream of tartar flat, and quotations are again lower: powdered 80s. to 81s., and crystals 78s. Recovered Sulphur maintains a firm position, but is being offered on slightly easier terms, 4l. 15s. per ton being accepted for good orders. Sulphate of ammonia steadier: Beckton, 71. 7s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 7l. 6s. 3d.; Leith, 7l. 11s. 3d. to 7l. 12s. 6d.; Hull, 7l. 10s. to 7l. 11s. 3d.; London, 7l. 10s. The exports from Leith last week amounted to 480 tons. *Nitrate of soda* steady and unchanged. Barium products firm and in heavy demand, especially highest-strength Carbonate, which is scarce and has an upward tendency. Sugar of lead, white and brown, quiet. Nitrate of lead dull. Benzols dull and lower—90 per cent., 1s. 10d.; 50 per cent., 2s. 1d. to 2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . Sal ammoniae lower; first white, 33s.; and second white, 31s. Solvent Naphtha firm; 95 per cent., 1s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 9d.; 90 per cent., 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 8d. Crude Naphtha, 30 per cent., 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. 2d. Carbolic acids in steady request. Crystals, 34-35,  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .; 39-40,  $7\frac{7}{8}d$ . to 8d. Crudc, 75 per cent., 2s. 9d.; and 60 per cent., 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.

#### The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on May 12, says that there has been more movement in the Castor oil market for the week just passed, considerable sales of good seconds Calcutta have been made at  $3\frac{1}{8}d$ ., first-pressure French at 3d. to  $3\frac{1}{18}d$ , Bombay at  $2\frac{2}{8}d$ , and Madras at  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb., with strong advices from the East. Holders talk of yet better prices in the near future. Beesnax is in good request, and sales are being made at the late rates, some River Plate just arrived having sold in part at 6l. 15s. per cwt. Carnauba wax is steady, 50 bags of good grey selling at 39s. per cwt. African Ginger has eased off for the week. Sales have actually been effected at 15s. for a large line in store, and some new has been sold ex-quay at 16s. 6d. per cwt. Cochin ginger of fine quality has also been disposed of in quantity, at 29s. per cwt. Chillies, of the Sierra Leone description, have sold at 32s. 6d. per cwt. for fair quality—fine bright red are still held for 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Canary-seed is lifeless, and sales of good bright Turkish have taken place at 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per quarter. Potashes are firm at 19s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. Acacia gums of the Soudan description are again moving off slowly, the stiffer attitude of sellers having had no appreciable effect on the demand, but at the same time there is very little gum offering, and quotations are steady at about 62s. 6d. to 65s. for fair hard quality. Medium grades are inquired for, and holders are steady. Sulphate of copper is easier, at 161. 10s. per ton. Cream of Tartar steady, at 82s. per cwt. for first white of full strength.

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Sarsaparilla: Four bales Honduras at auction sold at  $9\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. Teneriffe Cochincal is very firmly held at 1s. 1d. to 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. Kola nuts are steady at the rates lately ruling, but the absence of arrivals has rather checked business in the article. Chilian Honcy of the new crop Pile I. sold from the quay at 22s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt. All grades of honey are steadily firm.

#### The Hamburg Drug-market.

Our Hamburg correspondent writes, on May 11, that business is still very dull, and there is only very little doing in the drug-market at present. Agar-agar is firm at 280m. per 100 kilos. Antimony also shows a better market, 40m. per 100 kilos, being asked for crude Anise is a little firmer; holders ask to-day 28m. per 100 kilos. for Russian seed. Cape aloes is unchanged, quiet at 45m. to 46m. per 100 kilos. Balsam Peru is quiet at  $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. to  $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo. Balsam eopaiba unchanged at 4.50m, per kilo, for genuine Maracaibo. Balsam t-lu is firm at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ m, per kilo. Cassia lignea shows a quiet market; new cassia is offering at 75m. per 100 kilos, ex warehouse, while fine old cassia is still held for much higher prices. Cinnamon ehips for shipment are offering at equal to  $2\frac{5}{3}d$ , per lb., c.i.f. Hamburg. Refined camphor is steady for spot delivery at 295m. per 100 kilos.; August-September delivery at 275m. per 100 kilos. Ergot of rye unchanged at 95m. to 100m. per 100 kilos. Glycerine dower; the prices have been reduced by 20m. per 100 kilos. Gentian-root is very firm and scarce at  $56\frac{1}{2}$ m. to  $57\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos. Galangal is steady, at 45m. per 100 kilos. Menthol for spot delivery is quiet at 13m. per kilo. Cuminseed is dull; Malta seed can be bought at 41m. per 100 kilos. Lycopodium unchanged at 265m. per 100 kilos. Cevadilla-seed very firm at 165m. per 100 kilos. Quinine is firmly held at 23m. to 24m. per kilo. Quicksilver very firm at 151m. to 152m. per bottle. Cod-liver oil is a shade firmer to-day; 1897 non-congealing oil is held for 68m. per barrel. White sweet Scal oil for spot delivery,  $47\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 48m. per 100 kilos, but little offering for forward delivery just now Castor oil is again quieter at 57m. per 100 kilos for French of first pressing. Essential oils are quiet, and very little changed. Peppermint oil HGH, 6\subsetem ner lb. Citronella oil at 265m. per 100 kilos. Star-anise oil, 15m. per kilo. Spermaeeti quiet at 305m. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery, and 295m. for shipment. *Spirits of turpentine* steady for spot delivery at 44m. to  $43\frac{1}{2}$ m. per 100 kilos. *Quillia-bark* is a little easier at  $29\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 30m. per 100 kilos. Grey Carnauba~wax, 80m. to 85m; medium, 115m. to 125m.; fine yellow, 145m. to 155m. per 100 kilos. Japan wax for spot delivery, 74m. to 75m., and 72½m. to 73m. per 100 kilos. to arrive; shipment from Japan, 68m. per 100 kilos.

#### The Bergen Cod-liver Oil Market.

Our Bergen correspondent writes under date of May 8 that there has been a slight improvement in the Finnmarken fishery, but the result is still far from satisfactory. The Finnmarken returns up to date (millions of fish) were:—

 1897
 1896
 1895
 1894
 1893

 2·5
 8
 1·3
 7·3
 3·2

The cod-liver oil market in Bergen remains quiet, although the sales have slightly improved. The exports of oil from Bergen for the scason are 2,750 barrels, against 2,045 barrels in 1896.

#### The Smyrna Opium-market.

Our Smyrna correspondent writes on May 4 that since the beginning of the month 20 cases Current talequale have been taken out of the market by American buyers, at the rate of 8s. 11s. per lb., selected kinds being held at from 9s. to 9s. 2d. per lb., with a firm market. The Americans are still buyers, and it is thought they will soon run up prices to 9s. 6d. per lb. for fair manufacturing. The sales during April in Smyrna amounted to 242 cases. The stock in Smyrna and the interior of Asia Minor is now calculated to be only 450 cases, and that at Constantinople 389 cases. It is pointed out that the Turkish markets at this moment represent a strange contrast to those of London and New York, which are reported to be very dull. The first opium of the new crop is now about to be gathered in the low-lying districts, and from everywhere it is said that the prospect is extremely good, and that the present year will give an exceptional yield of opium.



The By-laws.

Mr. C. J. Park (Plymouth) writes to protest against our comments on what we had published as his remarks on the by-laws at the recent quarterly meeting of the Plymouth Chemists' Association. Mr. Park, we find, was misunderstood by our reporter. When he said that the Pharmaceutical Journal cost 4s. 4d. per head, he was quoting from an article in that journal which gave that amount as the average before 1895. Our reporter seems to have understood him to have referred to the present time. We wish, therefore, to state that our criticism of last week, so far as it referred to Mr. Park, was founded on a misapprehension, and does not apply. At the same time we cannot help asking how the piece of ancient history which Mr. Park thinks good enough to quote from the Pharmaceutical Journal bears on the present controversy?

SIR,—Either Mr. Gascoyne or mysclf must be very dense. The meaning I wish to convey is this. In former balance-sheets of our Society we have been given simply the proceeds from sales and advertisements in the Pharmaceutical Journal. This, when read against the total cost of producing the journal, naturally shows a deficit, which has to be (and is) met out of the subscriptions of members. I have no desire to "pick and choose" which liabilities I would meet and which disown. What I wish is to make those who have incurred the liabilities meet them. "Does Mr. Eberlin seriously contend that members and associates are to pay no share of these various expenses?" asks Mr. Gascoyne. Certainly I do not so contend. I contend that all are to meet them, and at the proper time and place—viz., the examination-room (and this whether members or nonmembers in the sense in which we now apply those terms). "Upon what ground does he repudiate the School of Pharmacy?" &c., my interrogator goes on. On the plain ground that a well-managed school is necessary, and cannot be left entirely to chance private enterprise. We have a "school of pharmacy," in a broad sense, in connection with our own Nottingham Chemists' Association, and undertake pocuniary liabilities therewith.

As regards the advanced fee raising the price of labour, I do not care who thanks me for the statement. A man who is not very deficient in economic laws will see that this means an increased revenue whereby the chemist may

meet it.

And now Mr. Gascoyne's last query, "where he finds the signs that registered chemists . . . approve of the advanced fee?" Over the length and breadth of the land, wherever an expression of opinion has been given, and most certainly in Nottingham. Mr. Gascoyne misstates (inadvertently, I know) the facts. Not seventy chemists were invited to attend, for we have not nearly so many members, as Mr. Gascoyne knows. There were twenty-nine members present (excluding a few non-members). Seven only voted a direct negative of the resolution proposed. Not a single absent member wrote expressing disapproval. Several wrote expressing their approval.

But I would particularly emphasise my statement regarding students. I come into frequent contact with our own local ones, thirty-three or thirty-four in number, and I have taken the trouble to ascertain their feelings on the matter. I find them just as I say, and they by no means thank their self-

constituted champions.

I thank Mr. Gascoyne for the heartfelt sympathy with me with which he concludes his vain attempt to "plough the sands."

Yours very truly.

2 Chapel Bar, Nottingham, A. EBERLIN.

P.S.—And what a commentary on all this is the newly-published balance-shect!

§ SIR,—May I suggest that a candidate who presents himself for the Minor shall pay a fee of 5*l*. 5*s*. if he passes the same, but that before he can obtain his certificate he shall pay an additional 5*l*. 5*s*., and shall then become a life

associate (or, if he afterwards pass the Major examination, a life member) of the Society.

In this way we should be able to test the oft-repeated statement that "Unity is strength," which I am afraid we shall rever be able to do in any other way. As regards failures, I should suggest that the fees should be as at present.

A MEMBER OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. (116 19.)

[Can our correspondent conceive the possibility of the legislature compelling anyone to join and contribute to this or any other society?—Ed. C. & D.]

SIR,—Mr. Gascoync, in his reply to my criticism last week, proved exactly that which it was my desire to point out to him. He began by remarking that a ten-guinea article is of no more value than one costing five guineas, and applying this reasoning to the present case, concluded that the tenguinea Minor certificate would be of no more value to the holder than the five-guinea one is now. Then in his reply to another correspondent, he admits that the price of qualified assistants will be raised, and tries to make capital out of the fact. The two statements flatly contradict each other, for if the assistant can claim a bigger salary after the Minor fee is raised than now, surely his certificate will be of more value to him. Q.E.D.

It is a very generous proposition on your correspondent's part to increase the annual subscriptions of members and associates to meet existing circumstances—that is, instead of each chemist bearing his own share of the burden, Mr. Gascoyne would have that burden placed on the shoulders of a select minority, himself excluded (though he would probably receive as much benefit as anyone from the 400 prosecutions last year). One can quite understand that Mr. Gascoyne does think chemists will "blindly follow" anyone to make such a proposal.

Yours faithfully, F. PILKINGTON SARGEANT.

[We have given both sides in this controversy a fair field, but it would be straining our impartiality to let Mr. Sargeant's misrepresentation of Mr. Gascoyne's argument pass. Mr. Gascoyne nowhere "admits" that the price of qualified assistants will be raised. Dealing with Mr. Eberlin, he says, "His contention that the advanced fee would raise the price of assistants is an argument for which his friends will scarcely thank him." Mr. Sargeant has apparently not grasped the rest of Mr. Gascoyne's argument, which was that the examinees pay for all the protection they get, and that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society not only do not pay a penny towards this, but do not even pay for the privileges they enjoy exclusively.—Ed. C. & D.]

SIR,—May I suggest that you invite a post-card reply to a query re increase of the Minor fee?

Kingston-on-Thames,
May 7.

I am, faithfully yours,
WM. G. CLARKE.

[We shall be glad to receive post-cards on the subject, but we do not propose to make any direct canvass of the trade on the subject. We are willing to submit to the evidence that the bulk of the opinion of chemists is against our view, but whichever way a post-card vote went could make no difference to the laws of arithmetic nor to the principles of justice.—ED. C. & D.]

#### The Council Election.

Mr. R. H. Bell, pharmaceutical chemist. Sunderland, sends us a copy of a letter he has sent to the Editor of the Pharmaceutical Journal commenting on the excuse he published last week for not inserting Mr. Glyn-Jones's letter on the election of members of the Council. The Editor stated that the Pharmaceutical Journal was not the place in which influence should be exercised upon the election in reference to matters upon which different opinions exist. Mr. Bell points out that this is not consistent with the Editor's practice in the past, and he mentions a few instances. On May 5, 1889, a letter, signed by Messrs. Benger, Martindale, and others, was published asking members not to vote for Mr. Wills. On May 2, 1896, a letter from Mr. Clower,

Northampton, appeared, asking that votes should only be given to those who openly declared for the P.A.T.A.; and this year, on April 2 and April 10, Mr. Gostling and Mr. Keen have each been allowed to advocate particular views on the Council election. Mr. Bell says it looks as if the purpose was to swamp the P.A.T.A., simply because they aimed to remove some of the old members of the Pharmaceutical Council, who have done good scientific work, but who will not join hands with the movement now on foot to help to get better prices and a living profit for their less fortunate brethren. Those are not our friends, and do not deserve our support.

#### The Queen's Chemists in Manchester.

SIR,—Under this heading you publish in your issue of May 8 some statements which call for qualification. In justice to my colleagues on the Diamond Jubilee Contribution Committee, as well as to myself, I would ask your permission to say that you have been misinformed, or, at all events, told only half the truth.

I necessarily come into contact with a great many of our local chemists, but I am not aware that any "surprise has been occasioned," nor do I know why any particular surprise should be occasioned by the absence of Mr. Gibbon's name from our local subscription list, nor, for the matter of that, from anything emanating from or in connection with our local pharmaceutical association.

The council of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, representing the members, formed itself into a committee, and as Mr. Gibbon is not a part of that council, the absence of his name from this committee is explained. Power was taken, it is true, "to add to its numbers," and additions were made from among the manufacturers and representatives of wholesale firms, with a few of the leading chemists in outlying places, but it never occurred to any member of the committee (the council) to suggest any further additions from among City pharmacists. I am quite sure that no slight upon Mr. Gibbon was intended, and, as loyalty to the Queen is a strong point with every member of our committee, it is impossible that any slight was offered to Her Majesty.

My reply to the last sentence in the paragraph is a bare statement of fact. The committee was formed on February 19, and held its first meeting on March 4. On March 1—that is, three days prior to the first meeting—I called upon Mr. Gibbons, and asked him for a donation, and to allow his name to be added to the committee, both of which proposals he emphatically declined. Yet, notwithstanding, I sent him a notice convening the first meeting, and inviting his attendance, by the same post that every other notice was sent out, but, of course, Mr. Gibbons was not present. It was at this meeting that the first additions were made to our number and our officers appointed.

Some are wicked enough to suggest that any excuse will suffice when one wants to avoid a duty or a donation, but as I have just heard that Mr. Gibbons is sending twenty-five guineas direct to the Benevolent Fund, this certainly does not apply to that gentleman, and, I am pleased to add, the fund will be none the poorer because of this donation not passing through or to the credit of our local fund.

HARRY KEMP,
Hon. Sec.

Manchester District Diamond Jubilee Contribution.

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

#### What is Tr. Quininæ Co.?

Before ammoniated tincture of quinine became so fashionable the tr. quininæ, P.B., was frequently dispensed and sold. It was generally described as compound tincture of quinine, but whence the co. I never learned. I should use the tr. quininæ, P.B.

DISPENSER. (167/48.)

[This is, we believe, the common interpretation.]

#### Oleatum Zinci 5 per Cent.

SIR,—I should imagine your reply to "lgnorantia," May 1, surprises a good many. I have spoken to several about the prescription in question, and the unanimous opinion is that

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half an ounce of a suitable basis—such as you suggest—containing 5 per cent. of zinci oleas, B.P., should be used. Perhaps you will favour with the reason for the method you suggest.

READING. (116/7.)

[Our reason is simple enough. Oleatum zinci, B.P., is 10 per cent., so a prescription for 5 per cent. seems to us to mean half the B.P. strength. The suggestion put forward that 11 gr. of the B.P. oleate should be used seems to us utterly absurd, considering that the ointment would thus contain 1·1 gr. of zinc oxide. What do other dispensers say about the matter?]

#### The Colour of Apiol.

SIR,—I was handed a prescription a few days since, which had previously been dispensed by a West-end firm, and was written by a well-known London physician, for "Apiol capsules, xxiv." I dispensed W—'s, but have had them returned, the patient saying that those supplied by the West-end firm were "light brown" in colour, whereas mine are green. I should like to know which was correct. Martindale says apiol is a "green, oily liquid," and, further, "a stearoptene in light, colourless, acicular crystals is also known as apiol."

BOSTON. (112/43.)
[Apiol capsules as usually supplied are green, but a Westend firm supply a "red apiol"; it is just possible the patient

received these on the first occasion.]

#### Phenol-and-Salol Pills.

SIR,—Can you inform me if it is possible to make a decent pill, and how, from the enclosed copy of prescription? I tried, but failed to do so, the ac. carbol. and salol liquefying. I added p. glycrryh. and p. tragac. co., but to no effect; added more p. glycrryh., and sent out in cachets. A reply in C. & D. will oblige.

Yours truly,

Broadacre. (116/64.)

[Salol and phenol liquefy when mixed. In this case too much fluid results to allow of a pill being made by the ordinary means adopted in "pill-building"; but with care a good pill can be made as follows:—Melt a small quantity of gelatine hase, add salol and phenol; pour this on the extracts, previously rubbed up with a small quantity of glycerine and water; mix quickly; allow to stand some time; finally, add liquorice and tragacanth to stiffen.]

#### An Unusual Prescription.

SIR,—Last week I had the following prescription to dispense:—

Bromidia 1 flacon.

Prendre une cuill. à soupe au moment du coucher avec un peu d'eau.

It was written on the back of the doctor's card and signed by him. I explained to the patient, and his friend who accompanied him, that it was a very large dose, and he must be careful not to exceed it. In addition, I labelled the bottle "Poison." Yesterday a local medical man called on me, and reported that the patient had taken so large a quantity as to almost poison him, and suggested that I had been lacking in discretion in supplying a full bottle. He also said it was not wise to dispense, say, an 8-oz. mixture (tablespoonful dose) containing as an ingredient a poison that if taken in the aggregate would be sufficient to cause death. As I often get prescriptions of this description I should like your opinion, or that of your readers, on the questions involved, and also as to whether it is a common practice for doctors to order original bottles of bromidia.

Yours truly, REX. (118/69.)

[It was wrong to label the bottle "Poison." The Pharmacy Act specially exempts medicines dispensed by prescription, and the inference is that the pharmacist shall use his skill and knowledge to see that patients are not poisoned. The next question is that of the dose. Undoubtedly this was quite unusual, and large enough to be risky, but there are cases in which ordinary doses of narcotics are worse than

useless—e.g., in delirium tremens the excitement is increased by such doses. "Rex" might have quietly ascertained in the present case whether the medicine had been taken before or not, and obtained sufficient information to justify him in departing from the letter of the prescription by directing a dessertspoonful by measure to be taken at bedtime. Clearly a tablespoonful, if measured with an ordinary spoon, was a probably fatal dose, and at the least would in the majority of cases cause highly alarming symptoms. The next question is that raised by the doctor—viz., that it is not wise to dispense a mixture containing poison sufficient in the aggregate to cause death. This is an absurd contention, and if enforced, dispensing would be at a standstill. As to a ruling in regard to action in these exceptional cases we can only say that no golden rule is possible; the pharmacist must always use his judgment in the interests of the patient and prescriber, and, failing the opportunity to consult the latter, any alteration dictated by safety should be noted on the prescription.]

#### An Alkaline-salicylate Mixture.

SIR,—Can you inform me why the following mixture should turn quite black with a black precipitate afterstanding about two days?—

Squire, I note, states it turns reddish, but this is like ink.

Yours truly,

A. W. TURNER.

[The salicylate must be a poor specimen. The colour varies with its degree of purity, the condition of the bicarbonate, and whether distilled or tap water is used. A proper salicylate with fresh bicarbonate and distilled water gives such a mixture as Squire says; but if a tap water is employed which happens to be contaminated with nitrogenous elements the colour is intensified, especially in presence of carbonate—which is generally abundant in stock solutions of pot. bicarb.]

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

We reply to our subscribers and their employes only; queries must, therefore, be authenticated by the name and address of the subscriber. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and the name of the querist should be placed on the sample. Queries are not replied to by post.

This is an old English preparation, and is perhaps what is meant by mist. cinchon. co. The London Charing Cross Hospital has a mist. cinchonæ co., consisting of ammon. carb. gr. iv., dec. cinchonæ 5j. M. pro dose. (2) Ferri Carb. Sacch. c. Manganeso.—We cannot trace any reference to this, and therefore suggest the addition 1 part manganese sulphate to every 4 parts of ferrous sulphate, and a proportionate amount of carbonate of ammonia, following the B.P. directions for ferri carb. sacch.

111/14. Far Niente.—Gold Labels on Shop-rounds.—Use ordinary label-paste (from wheaten flour), pasting eight or more labels before sticking on the first one. Smooth it down; put on the second, and so on until the lot is put on. Paste another eight or more, and when all the labels are used up begin to size them with isinglass solution. When dry, varnish with a sandarac-and-benzoin varnish, or any label-varnish.

Maranta. — Glass-etching Ink for Rubber Stamps.—A mixture of barium or calcium fluoride with sulphuric acid is used for this purpose.

100/47. W. W. (India).—Branding Camels is something new for us, and we are somewhat at a loss to say what should be done to meet the conditions which you lay down, especially the object to tar and similar varnishes, that they can be washed off with turpentine. Why not try a strong decoction of the marking-nut (Anacardium occidentale), which, no doubt, you can obtain locally? A 1-in-8 decoction will serve, thickened with tragacanth. First wash the spot with a solution of copperas 1 oz. to 1 pint, then apply the marking-solution with a brush. We thank you for your expressions of appreciation, and are glad to know that you find the C. & D. so useful and pleasurable in your far-away home.

93/69. Derfla.—Poultry-spice.—The sample which you send consists approximately of the following:—Ground rice 1 lb., ground lentils 8 oz., ground locust beans 4 oz., powdered cayenne  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., sulphate of iron  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Mix. Directions: A 3-oz, packet (1d.) is sufficient to mix with the food for twelve fowls or pheasants, or for six turkeys or twenty chickens per

Antisepsis.—Medium Finishing-dressing.—The sample which you send is different from the articles which we have reported upon recently, and which were for dressing the soles, not the tops, of boots. Your sample is a preparation of shellac, borax, ammonia, and nigrosin, with, probably, a little methyl blue Try the following plan to make a similar preparation: - Dissolve 2 oz. of borax in 10 oz. of water, and add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of ground shellac. Heat gently, and with constant stirring, until dissolved. Separately mix together oleic acid 5j., S.V.M. 3ss., solution of ammonia 3j., and beat until the acid is saponified; then add 5 drops of oil of sassafras, 1 dr. of nigrosin on tannin black, and 5 gr. of aniline blue and 6 oz. of warm water. Dissolve by shaking or stirring, strain, and add to the shellac solution, and make up to 20 oz. You may have to modify the procedure, but the product should agree fairly well with the following description :-

This dressing is prepared expressly for the use of boot-and-shoe manufacturers in finishing up new stock, and for restoring old stock to its original fresh and new appearance. It renders the leather soft, and prevents it from moulding, does not scale off, or soil in handling.

Directions for Use.—Let the leather be clean and perfectly dry. Apply with a clean soft sponge or brush, giving a quick, easy motion, and allow the dressing to dry undisturbed.

This dressing will not work with gum tragacanth or any other

See that you use a soluble nigrosin, as aniline blacks vary much in that respect.

Nunquam.—Permanent Gold Enamel.—The varnish which you send is a solution of celluloid in acetate of amyl-about 1 in 30 or 40. This is now commonly used for gold paints.

101/39. Ephemera.—The Female-mixture which you send is not an extraordinary one. Each ounce dose contains ½ dr. of liquor ergotæ, the same of syrup and compound infusion of gentian (made from inf. gent. co. conc.). mixture will doubtless be of value in treating amennorrhea; but it should be noted that the sale of such articles is subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, so far as the first part of the poison schedule is concerned.

102/33. Willacea.—Skin-tonic :-

> Tr. benzoin. simpl. ... Aq. lavandulæ S.V.R.... ... Misce et adde-Glycerini

The sample contains methylated spirit, or a little wood spirit. The lavender-water will give a perfume as near to the sample as we can suggest, but you may change that according to your own notion. You say that the "tonic" is "applied after washing, and that it makes the powder

adhere to the skin, which does not show after using it." That is owing to the glycerine and benzoin.

100,72. W. W.—The principal constituent of the Tonicpill is ferroso ferric carbonate, which is in combination with various vegetable extracts of a tonic nature.

106/39. Gelatine.—Senna (8), tea-siftings (3), broomtops (1), and Triticum repens (1) seem to be the principal constituents of the Garfield's Tea. The figures in parentheses are the approximate quantities.

107/31. X. Y. Z.—Dipsomania-specific.—See the formulæ on page 208 of the current volume.

109/36. Cantab.—Vegetable acids lighten the colour of liq. rosæ dulc., but do not discharge it.

Vinum. - Non-excisable Ginger-wine. - You will find a formula for the essence in the C. & D., November 21, 1896, page 751, and 2 oz. of that to a pint of thin syrup makes the wine.

99/16. Bcta.—Straw-hat Varnishes.—See C.  $\mathcal{S}$  D., July 4, 1896, page 32. Furniture-cream.—See C.  $\mathcal{S}$  D., May 18, 1895, page 703.

Furniture-paste :-

Ceresine ... ... 3½ lbs. ... ½ gall. ... ½ lb. Oil of turpentine ... ••• Resin ... ••• • • • ... Vermilion ... 1 oz. ... ... • • •

Melt the ceresine and the resin in the oil of turpentine by a gentle heat, and strain. When the mixture is becoming creamy, mix the vermilion with a little of it, and add to the bulk

102/56. Haustus Ferri. — Blaud's Pills. — You rather exaggerate the importance of having the ingredients of these pills interact in the alimentary canal. That is already provided for in capsules, tablets, and bipalatinoids; and most of the pills now made have the larger proportion of the ingredients unchanged.

102 43. H. H.—Black Enamel.—Sec C. & D., September 19, 1896, page 471.

108 48. Devoniensis.—Bromidia.—See the DIARY, page

108/34. B. & S.—Medicated Wines.—C. & DIARY, page 487. Medicated Wine-essences.—C. & D., January 30.

108/46. J. C. H.—It is better to adopt a specific nom de plume rather than invert your initials into somebody else's. You will find full information regarding preparation for the Minor, books, &c., in our last Educational Number, Sep tember 4, 1896.

109/43. A. J. S.—Vin. Cocæ (non-excisable).—The Board of Inland Revenue require that this winc should contain at least ½ gr. of cocaine per oz., with a sufficiency of extractive. If you add cinchona to it we expect that they would then treat it as a quinine wine, and require 1 gr. of alkaloidal salt per oz. A mixture of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ext. cocæ liq. (0 5 per cent. alkaloid), 6 gr. cocaine hydrochlorate, and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  oz. port wine, gives a preparation acceptable by the Board of Inland Revenue. Every retailer who makes his own preparation must submit his formula and a sample to the local I.R. supervisor for approval before selling the wine without licence.

109/70. Ajax.—Artificial Teeth are made of a special kind of porcelain.

110/47. Subscriber.—Herb-beer Extract.—See C. & D., February 8, 1896, page 240.

103/44. Photo-mount.—Showing and Storing Mounts.— My way (writes Pharmaceutical Camerist) is to collect together samples of every kind of mount I stock. On the front of each is marked the retail price per dozen, hundred, &c. In the case of dark mounts a label is stuck on. These are then put together, according to size, in portfolios, and when a customer inquires for mounts he is given a set of the size required to choose from. I have three complete sets ready as a convenience during the busy season. Some of my chemist friends keep their samples stuck in a scrap-book, and although this prevents the samples getting mislaid, it is not so easy to judge the quality and thickness of the card. For keeping stock together I have a separate box for each kind of mount. For sizes up to cabinet 1 use the wooden parcel-post boxes made by Glover, Hatcham Saw-mills, S.E.; for larger sizes empty soap-boxes. On the end of each box are placed particulars of retail and cost price, description, and where purchased. When possible a mount is fastened on by tintacks, so that the contents are seen at a glance. Each mount is given a number, by which it is known, in stock-book, and when a kind is running out it is entered in the want-book by its number.

97/38. Stereo has a stereoscopic camera, which can be converted into a half-plate camera, and inquires whether one of the stereoscopic lenses will cover the half-plate. It is quite possible that the lens will cover a half-plate; at least, if a moderate-sized stop is used. We should make a temporary cardboard front for camera, and try before cutting the extra lens-board.

101/34. T. F. W. wants to Reduce a Panel Photograph to Half-plate, and inquires what the distances will be between lens and plate, and lens and photograph. When reducing the size of a photograph it should be remembered that the greater distance is between lens and photograph, and the lesser between lens and plate. To find the distance between lens and photograph add one to the number of times (linear measurement) the photograph is to be reduced, and multiply by the focus of the lens. To find the distance between the lens and plate divide the product of the above calculation by the number of times of reduction.

107/65. G. S. E.—The following formula for Hydroquinone Developer will suit your label:—

	No. 1.				
Hydroquinone		***	0 + 0	gr. ce.	
Sodium sulphite	***			Siss,	
Aqua ad	***			2.5	
	No. 2.				
Sodium hydrate		***		117.	
Potassium bromie	le	* - *		53	
Aqua ad		* * *		5×-	

For developing a half-plate take  $2\ \mathrm{dr}$ , of each and make up to  $20\ \mathrm{dr}$ , with water,

107/52. J. M. C.—(1) Matt Black for woodwork is usually made by mixing drop black with gold size and turpentine or sandarac varnish. (2) Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.—There was a formula for this in C. & D., February 20, 1897; also one in 1896 DIMRY. The following (Eastman's) is different from both the above:

#### Stock Solution 1.

		()Z-
Sodium hyposulphite	 	8
Potash alum	 	6
Water	 	80

Dissolve, and add borax 2 oz. dissolved in water 8 oz. Let stand overnight, and decant.

#### Stock Solution B.

Gold chloride	 	 15 gr.
Lead acetate	 	 64 gr.
Water	 	 8 oz.

#### Do not filter,

For use mix 8 parts Solution A with 1 part of Solution B. The prints are immersed in this bath without previous washing. Temperature of bath must not exceed 50° F.

\*\*107/4. T.B.—(1) You can get retouching done by Mr. Wilfred Emery, 8 Dyne Road, Brondesbury, N.W. The charges depend on size of head. (2) "The Art of Retouching," by J. Hubert, 1s. (Hazell, Watson & Vincy), will suit you. (3) The Pyro-soda Developer, The Chemists' And Druggists' Diary, 1896, will keep indefinitely if to Solution A you add 30 gr. metasulphite of potash in place of the nitric acid.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

118/24. Address of British and Foreign Drug Company, makers of Dr. Ren's lung and cough specific.

115/38. Who are manufacturers of gluten-bread?

115/40. Makers of covered pots, mortars and pestles, and other earthenware goods?

117/32. Ammonium bitartrate and potassium bisulphate (for use in baking-powders): where obtainable?

112/51. Paraffin-wax, melting at or about 145° F.: where obtainable?

### Coming Events.

#### Tuesday, May 18.

Dinner on behalf of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Hotel Cecil, at 6.45 for 7 p.m.

Royal Photographic Society, 12 Hanover Square, at 8 p.m.

"Notes on the Working of the Photo-Aquatint Process, and on some of the Apparatus used," by Mr. T.

Huson, R.I.

#### Wednesday, May 19.

Pharmaccutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Annual General Meeting at 12 noon, for receiving the annual report of the Council and financial statement. Thereafter a Special General Meeting to receive the proposed amended by-laws. Notices of the following motions have been given. (1) To be proposed at the Annual General Meeting by Mr. James Mackenzie: "That this meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is satisfied that great improvements in the constitution, powers, and working of the Society are required, in order to provide adequate protection to its Members and Associates, securing also greater protection and safety to the public." Resolves—"That until some beneficial change has been effected constitutionally, no alteration in the by-laws is called for at the present time."

(2) To be proposed at the Special General Meeting by Mr. A. C. Wootton: "That for the words '11 to 24 of Section X.' shall be substituted the words '11 to 16, and 18 to 24 of Section X.,' and that for the new By-law 17 the existing By-laws 16 and 17 shall be substituted."

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 7.30
P.M. There will be an exhibition of specimens of injections and other objects, by Mr. Ernest Hinton.

injections and other objects, by Mr. Ernest Hinton.

Society of Arts, John Street, W.C., at 8 P.M. "London Water-supply," by Professor Percy F. Frankland.

#### Thursday, May 20.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, at 8 p.m. Papers: "The Theory of Osmotic Pressure and the Hypothesis of Electrolytic Dissociation," "Molecular Rotation of Optically Active Salts," and "Heats of Neutralisation of Acids and Bases in Dilute Aqueous Solution," by Mr. Holland Crompton. "The Platinum-Silver Alloys: their Solubility in Nitric Acid," by Mr. John Spiller. "A Comparative Crystallographical Study of the Normal Selenates of Potassium, Rubidium, and Calcium," by Mr. A. E. Tutton.

#### Friday, May 21.

Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 P.M. Lord Kelvin on "Contact Electricity of Metals."

Notice is inserted in our coloured supplement of the examinations of the Institute of Chemistry to be held on July 20. We refer those interested to the announcement for full particulars.

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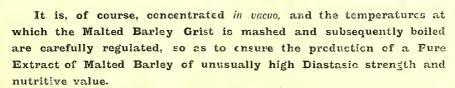


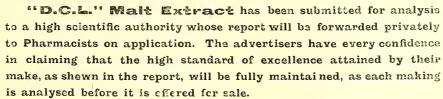
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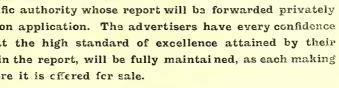




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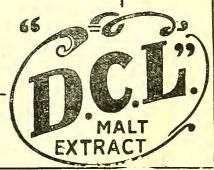


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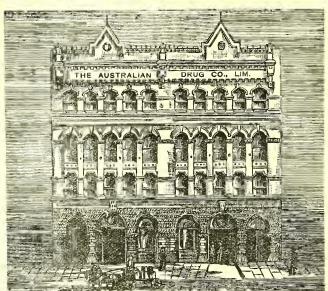




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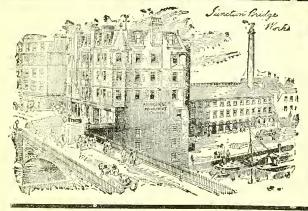
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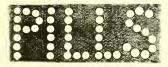
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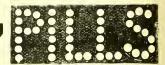
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		Pulv. Cambog Jalapæ	gr. iv.				,, Anthem		aa gr. i.		
		" Colocynth	" vi.				" Aloes Barb.	•••		6d.	5 <i>d</i> .
		Hyd. Subchlor Pulv. Sapo. Hyspan	aa ,, iv.				,, Zingib Ol. Carui	•••	aa ,, ss		ou.
		Gingerin	,, ii.	5d.	4 <i>d</i> .						
		Ft. Pil.	X11.			200		PIL	LS.		
		"LITTLE" APE	RIENT PIL	L.		,, 208.	Quineti Ferri Sulph	•••	aa.gr. ss		
,,	265.	Aloin	gr. 1				Ext. Belladon.	•••	,, 1		
		Podophyllin Ext. Hyoscy	$\frac{1}{5}$				" Colchici Acet. " Hyoscyami	•••	,, 88		
		Jalapine	$\cdots$ $\frac{1}{10}$				Camphoræ	•••	aa ,, i	1/-	11 <i>d</i> .
		Ext. Nucis Vom Capsicine	aa ,, 1/20	$\delta d$ .	4d.		TONI	o ni	110		
,,		Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	•••	5d.	4d.	121	TONI Ferri Sulph		gr. i.		
,,	2.	" " Myrrh, P.F " Colocynth Co., P.B.		$\frac{1}{-}$ 10 $d$ .	9d.	", 101.	Ext. Gentianæ	•••	,, iii.		4 <i>d</i> .
"	5.	" et Hyoso	 су., Р.В.	1/-	11d.		DENNYDA	NVAL	DILLO		
99	8.	" Ipecac. et Scillæ, P	.B	6d.	5d.	047	PENNYR(				
**	10.	" Rhæi Co., P.B		<b>5</b> d.	4 <i>d</i> .	,, 241.	Ol. Pulegii Pil. Aloes et Ferri	•••	gtt. \frac{1}{8} gr. iv.		5d.
			ARSENIC.	,							
,,	140.	Pil. Blaudii Acid. Arseniosi	gr. v.	5d.	4d.		QUINI		_		
,,	141.	Pil. Blaudii	v, $v$ , $v$ .	ou.	<b>4</b> 0.	,, 250. ,, 251.	Quininæ Sulph.	•••	gr. i.		7d. 1/_
	1/10	Acid. Arseniosi	••• , $\frac{1}{100}$	$\delta d$ .	4d.						
"	144.	Pil. Blaudii Ferri Arsenias	,, V.	5d.	4 <i>d</i> .	P	ERMANCANATE	0F	POTASH	PILLS	
"	143.	Pil. Blaudii	,, ∇.		4.1	040	Potass. Permang.	•••	gr. i.		5d. $8d$ .
		Ferri Arsenias	,, $\frac{1}{50}$	<b>5</b> <i>d</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .	,, 243.	" "	•••	,, ij.	σu.	ou.

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Copaibæ, Cubebæ, and Santa	ı <b>1.</b>	22/-	**	**	**	36, 12	2/-	**
Creasote, min. 1		8/6	,,	,,	,,	36,	5/6	**
,, ,, 2		II/=	,,	,,	,,	36, (	6/6	,,
Quaiacol, ,, 1		12/6	,,	,,	**	36, 8	3/6	**
,, ,, 2		14/-	,,	,,	,,	36, 10	0/6	,,
Ol. Santal. Flav., min. 10 (Eng	lish warrante	ed) 32/=	,,	,,	,,	24, 1:	2/-	,,

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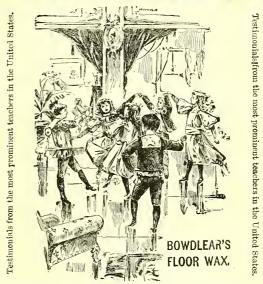


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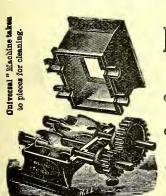


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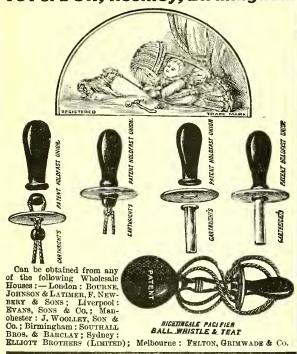


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•_	Thick "	91	33		• •	ь	2 <u>₹</u>	4/-
В.	Thin, for leg below knee		• •		• •	101	3	5/6
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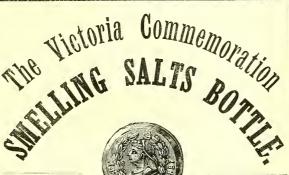
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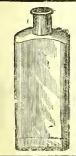
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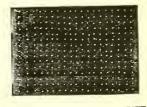
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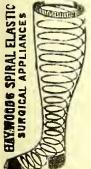
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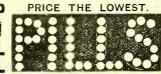
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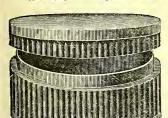
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